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COUNCIL DISCUSSES PLANS TO SECURE PROPER INDEMNITY

Methods of Securing Payment of Installments Considered—Saar Valley Question Is Reported Settled by Paris Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Council of Four was today occupied with the consideration of the indemnity question. Details regarding the amount of the first two installments of the indemnity to be paid by Germany to nations of the Entente were considered and methods of payment, as well as arrangements for supervision of the transaction, discussed.
The Council of Four is stated to have reached a decision with regard to the Saar Valley, by which France shall have control of the valley's coal output for a certain period as compensation for her own ruined mines, but such control shall not extend to the populations of the district.
General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary. The justification of the mission is said to rest on the Hungarian Government's assurance of good intentions toward the Allies.
In French circles skepticism is felt as to Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister's trustworthiness.
Resulting on inquiry as to "leakage" at the sittings of the Council of Five, the French Government issues a communiqué that all information appearing in the press regarding the peace negotiations, particularly the financial negotiations, is incorrect.
Mr. Stephen Pichon, speaking to republican journalists yesterday, expressed the opinion that the peace preliminaries would be terminated before Easter.

German Gold Reaches Brussels
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German government wireless states that the £11,000,000 to be deposited in Brussels as a guarantee for foodstuffs deliveries, has reached Brussels and has been deposited with the Banque Nationale de Belgique.

Korean Young Men's Appeal
PARIS, France (Thursday)—An appeal for the independence of Korea will be submitted to the Peace Conference this week by a delegation headed by Mr. Kim, representing the new Korean Young Men's Society. The appeal is declared to represent the vehement desire of almost the entire Korean nation, as manifested by the present widespread passive resistance movement.
The document is accompanied by a long memorandum reciting the alleged injustice and unpopularity of Japanese rule and the harshness of the measures with which Japan is declared to be endeavoring to repress the national movement for liberation.

Mr. Erzberger at Spa
SPA, Belgium (Wednesday)—Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, arrived here today, accompanied by a number of technical and other advisors, including the chief burgomaster of Danzig.

American Ambassador Honored
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Stephen Pichon, gave a farewell luncheon today in honor of William G. Sharp, the retiring American Ambassador.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig called on President Poincaré today.

King Albert Visits President

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—King Albert of Belgium called upon President Wilson this afternoon to discuss Belgium's claims for priority upon any indemnity or reparation Germany may be forced to make at the conclusion of the peace treaty. The Belgian-Dutch-German frontier controversy and the speedy return of Belgian machinery from Germany, where it was taken during the war, was also discussed.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SCHEME ADVOCATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Reconstruction Ministry has issued a report on the national supply of electricity, wherein the Ministry is advised that electric power should be generated on a national basis.
It is declared to be essential that the creation of large generating stations should be taken in hand at once and adequate provision made for the development of backward areas, especially having regard to the desirability of the increased use of electric power for agricultural purposes.
The report holds that any efficient system for the development of electrical generation and main-line transmission in the United Kingdom must not only be a national system, but a single unified system under state regulation, in the financing whereof the State would participate on a large scale.

BRITISH TERRITORIAL FORCE TO BE RAISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The constitution of a territorial force was announced by Winston Churchill, yesterday at a conference with representatives of the Territorial Force Association. The force is to consist of 14 infantry divisions and 14 mounted brigades, plus the army troops.
It is to be commanded and staffed by selected territorial officers and is only to be liable for overseas service in the event of a general service act being passed, and it is to be paid at the regular army rates.

MEXICO PLANNING RAILWAY CONTROL

President Carranza Will Seek Authority to Construct or Acquire for the Government Important Strategic Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the list of subjects to be considered by the extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress, summoned by President Carranza to meet on the 1st of May, which was telegraphed officially from Mexico City, one important measure was omitted, according to advices which reached Washington yesterday through official channels. The omitted proposal was a "bill to be submitted by the executive requesting authorization for the construction by the federal government" of three railroads, and the acquisition by the government of "the whole or a majority of the stock of the United Railways of Yucatan and of the company charged with the furnishing of mineral fuel."

Officials here are interested in this proposed undertaking by the Mexican Government along this line. The three projected railroads are of importance in linking outlying and at present almost inaccessible sections of the Republic with Mexico City. Two of them were projected, even to having certain surveys made, by Porfirio Diaz when he was President. The third is intended to connect the territory of Lower California with the rest of Mexico by rail and obviate the necessity, as at present, of passing through a part of the United States to travel from Mexico proper to that territory.

This Lower California line is described in the official call for Congress as "a line connecting a point between Magdalena and Hermosillo, Sonora, and Ensenada, Lower California." The eastern terminus, by this description, would be at a point on the Southern Pacific of Mexico, one of the two lines of importance in the southern Republic not owned by the government at the present time.

Lower California has caused trouble for the Mexican Government during revolutionary times, because of the difficulty of getting troops to that section. There have been numerous occasions when troops sent overland have gone over to the rebels without a fight, and on other occasions loyal troops have been slain in the mountain passes while on their way. The Governor of Lower California has, in times past, defied successfully the government in Mexico City. And on several occasions the Mexican Government has been compelled to request permission of the United States to permit troops to pass through American territory in order to reach Lower California in time to combat uprisings.

The other two proposed lines are on the old Diaz surveys in the southeastern part of the country. One is to connect Santa Lucrécia, in the State of Veracruz, on the Tehuantepec line purchased by the government some years ago from the Pearson interests, with the port of Campeche, where the Yucatan Railway system begins. This line would traverse a portion of the State of Chiapas and the whole of Tabasco, which at present is untouched by any railway construction.

The third line is planned to connect Peto, Yucatan, which is the terminus of one of the branch lines of the Yucatan Railway system, with Bacalar, in the southern part of the Territory of Quintana Roo, and with Santa Cruz, a port on the east coast. Quintana Roo has at present no railroads and the Yucatan system is controlled by the Yucatan growers' organization, which has an interest in the rich territory to the south. President Carranza proposes to ask Congress to appropriate 10,000,000 pesos for the acquisition of the whole or a majority of the stock for the Yucatan system, which, with the new projected lines, would bring the southernmost part of the country into direct railroad communication with the capital.

WOODEN FREIGHTERS TO BE DYNAMITED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Two wooden freighters, 40 per cent complete, will be dynamited or burned as the result of the rescinding by the government of contracts for wooden ships, S. N. Traylor Jr., of the Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation, Cornwall, Pennsylvania, where the ships were being built, has announced.
The total loss will approximate \$700,000. According to Traylor, the government will pay the company a fair price for the incomplete vessels.

CONFLICT HINDERS INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Secretary of Treasury and Director-General of Railroads Say It Should Not Fix Prices—Mr. Redfield Supports the Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stabilization of prices as projected by the industrial board of the Department of Commerce is meeting with opposition which threatens to hinder it seriously. Following the indecisive conference of the day before, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, and Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, reaffirmed the stand which they had taken at the conference, and went further in explaining that in their opinion it was no part of the functions of the industrial board to attempt to fix prices.
Secretary Glass yesterday devoted the hour in which he usually talks to the newspaper correspondents to a discussion of the province of the industrial board, as he views it, and charged George N. Peek, the chairman, with having amended the statement given out by Mr. Glass after the meeting, which read:

"The steel prices approved by the industrial board of the Department of Commerce not having been accepted by the Railroad Administration the views of both were expressed at the conference. The views of the industrial board were expressed by Secretary Redfield and Mr. Peek and other members of the industrial board. The views of the Railroad Administration were presented by Mr. Hines. The matter was recommended to the board for further consideration."

Words Alleged to Have Been Added
To this, it is alleged, Mr. Peek added the words, "with the Railroad Administration," making it appear that there had been an agreement for a meeting between the board and the Railroad Administration for a further consideration of the matter. Mr. Glass said that there had been no such arrangement, that the Director-General of Railroads had made his stand plain and definite and that there was no authority for adding to or subtracting anything from what was given out.

The industrial board, Mr. Glass asserted, had departed from its original purpose, which was to act in a mediating capacity in getting prices for government work. There had been in the beginning no thought, he said, of its entering into negotiations with business concerns for the purpose of fixing prices which private and public concerns would have to meet. Mr. Glass let it be understood not only that he was strongly on the side of Mr. Hines in his refusal to be dictated to by the board, but that other government bodies took the same view of the matter as the Director-General of Railroads and would refuse to pay prices agreed to between private corporations and the industrial board with the making of which they had had nothing to do.

Mr. Hines, while refusing to be quoted, was entirely willing that it should be known on what grounds he based his refusal to abide by the decision made between the steel men and the industrial board in the purchase of steel rails and other supplies for the railroads. He feels, as Mr. Glass does, that the board has shifted its position several times, getting further away from the work which it was supposed to do when Mr. Redfield took it under the aegis of the Department of Commerce. He did not follow these divergencies with sympathy and it was understood that Mr. Hines did not approve of the prices made with the steel representatives and that the board knew at the time that he did not.

Board Members Silent

Members of the industrial board refused to talk on their side of the question until after they had had another opportunity to talk things over with Mr. Hines or some member of the Railroad Administration authorized to speak for him. When asked if the board would go out of existence if the governmental bodies refused to abide by their acts, Mr. Peek replied cryptically that "they were not good runners."
Secretary Redfield supports the board throughout in its price-fixing methods and in its contention with the Railroad Administration. The board, it is said, is reserving its strongest defense, but it is known that Mr. Peek will make an appeal to Mr. Hines not to let the unimportant matter of saving a comparatively small sum of money stand in the way of promoting public confidence and prosperity at this critical time. It is said that the amount that the Railroad Administration would save on steel rails in a year by waiting for the price at which it will buy instead of the prices at which the board has agreed with others that it should buy, is only \$2,500,000.

FUTURE OF CANADIAN RAILWAY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White, acting Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on Thursday night said that the probability was that the government would take over the Grand Trunk Railway; but that there were still some alternative proposals to be considered.

PROMOTION FOR FAMOUS ADMIRALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Admirals Viscount Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty have been promoted to be admirals of the fleet for distinguished service in the war. The Grand Fleet will cease to exist as such on April 7, and as a result, Admiral Sir Charles Madden has been appointed to the command of the Atlantic and home fleets.

BOLSHEVIST ATTACK ON DWINA EXPECTED

Increasing Bolshevik Forces in North Necessitates Speedy Reinforcement of Allied Troops Which Are Now Isolated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The military situation at Murmansk and Archangel is giving rise to great anxiety in military circles, among whom the impression prevails that the consequence of any great set-back there would be detrimental to allied prestige. For some time, as the Allies have been aware, the Bolsheviks have been reinforcing the Archangel front, and they already outnumber the allied forces, of whom the greater part are British. As soon as conditions allow of military operations on a big scale, which will be, according to competent estimates, within three weeks, the Bolsheviks are expected to attack on the Dwina front, supported by the naval flotilla now concentrated at Kotlas.

For two months, the Archangel force has been isolated, even from the Murmansk force, which could withdraw for the fact that Archangel is a dominating factor. The Archangel force has been sorely tried during the winter, and the British military authorities, realizing that if the Bolshevik attack, as expected, the allied troops will have a severe ordeal, regard it as essential that the troops should be relieved or reinforced at the earliest possible moment.
At present, the Archangel troops can neither withdraw nor be reinforced; but steps are being taken to support them as soon as practicable. An American reinforcement has recently left for Murmansk, a journey which usually takes 10 days; and British reinforcements are being rapidly equipped. These, however, cannot become an effective factor in the operations until May, as the allied portion of the Dwina does not thaw until after the Bolshevik portion.

Meanwhile, one British division at Archangel, assisted by other allied troops who have already performed valuable services in the later stages of the war in detaching large numbers of German troops from the western front, have the keeping of the allied prestige in their hands. Their command, General Ironside, has traveled thousands of miles by sleigh, accompanied only by a single orderly, in order to maintain the morale of his mixed forces. Implicit confidence is felt in General Ironside in British military circles in this most difficult situation, and it is recalled how he accompanied the German forces in a campaign against the Hereros in Africa, posing successfully as a Dutchman in charge of transport in order to gain information of German methods.

Menshevik Revolt Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Moscow Government has sent out a wireless message yesterday declaring there is no broad because there is no transport. The message goes on to declare that the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries are urging the railwaymen to stop railway communication, and denounces the Social Revolutionaries as agents of General Denikin, Admiral Kolchak, and allied imperialists.

PROPOSAL TO OUTLAW ALCOHOLIC MIXTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ALBANY, New York—Proposed amendments to the Anti-Saloon League's Prohibition Enforcement Bill include one providing that all alcoholic compounds listed by the United States Internal Revenue Department as not sufficiently medicated to prevent their beverage use, are to be considered as liquor under the enforcement measure. This would prohibit the use of certain patent medicines in place of what is more generally regarded as intoxicating liquor.
Another amendment defines apartments as private dwellings, and the bill contains no provision for the issuance of warrants for search of private dwellings. A new section provides that upon knowledge or notice that a liquid is being used as a beverage and is capable of producing intoxication, the welfare commissioner shall investigate and have authority to summon witnesses. Upon proof of the complaint this commissioner would be required to declare the liquid intoxicating, and therefore prohibited. It is also provided that no one can have in his possession fermented cider that has not been de-alcoholized.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL FOR CANADA

Second Reading of New Summer-Time Measure Is Passed in Senate—Decision of the Railway Commission Is Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario—In the Senate on Wednesday, a bill introduced by Senator Beaubien entitled "An act to provide for the time in Canada being in advance of the accepted standard time during the summer months," in other words, a measure of daylight saving, got a second reading.
Senator Beaubien, speaking in support of his bill, said that daylight saving was in the interest, and for the benefit, of all the population; that it was a great economy in public health, that it saved hundreds of millions of tons of coal, and that the farmers should not be permitted to withhold such a boon from the people.
Senator Murphy, who followed, said that, in the maritime provinces, 99 per cent of the people favored daylight saving. The bill, being read a second time, stands for consideration in committee on Thursday.
The railway commission has not yet given its decision on the question of whether the railways were within their rights in advancing their schedule by one hour.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario—The daylight saving embargo in Canada and particularly in Ottawa, may be said to have reached its height, in that it has disturbed the usually unruffled proceedings in the Upper Chamber of the Dominion. On the first day of the dual system, Senator Daniel demanded that the House should rise in defense of its rights, and he thereupon proceeded to unfold a tale of outrage on the senatorial dignity. He had been compelled, he said, to get up an hour earlier for breakfast, and upon taking up his duties in the Senate Chamber he found himself still occupied in the business of the country one hour after the dinner gong had gone. He objected to this reckless burning of the candle at both ends. He complained that Ottawa was laboring under the disadvantage of two times—Parliament had one and everybody else had another. In its own defense he considered that the Senate would have to adopt a daylight saving measure, and he asked the leader of the House to arrange matters so that the convenience of the Senators would not be further interfered with. Sir James Macpherson, at the head of the House, replied that there was a bill on the order paper which if passed would settle the matter.

HINDUS SETTLING IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
EL CENTRO, California—Hindu residents of the Imperial Valley have formed an association under the name of "The Hindustan Welfare and Reform Society of America." Its objects are to give members of the race instruction in elementary education, also to teach them the elements of local, state and federal government. Educational authorities of the county will be asked to cooperate.
On the other hand the Hindus in the valley are roundly scored in a report from the County Farm Bureau. It declares them to be poor ranchers, skimming the land of its fertility and paying no attention to improvements, also that they are morally irresponsible. The report says that of the Hindus in the valley only 300 are residents, leasing some 10,000 acres of land. Only 12 of the number are married, all to local Mexicans and Nephews. Bankers as a rule declare their business undesirable, while their trade usually goes to particular merchants in a locality.
The agricultural interests of the valley are greatly stirred over the increasing numbers of Hindus, and the report filed at the capital is but the first step to remedy conditions if possible.

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pay per hour where not delivering the same value, they would be crowded out of employment.

Various other topics are touched upon in the report, which concludes with the findings regarding the attitude of employers and employees, as follows:

Commission's Findings

"1. Employers in Great Britain generally recognize the desirability of bargaining collectively with labor.

"2. Employers nearly all agree that collective bargaining should always be undertaken between associations of employers and the regularly established well-organized trade unions.

"3. Most employers freely recognize the right of labor to organize; they regard organization as greatly contributing to the stability of industry.

"4. Employees in Great Britain are divided in sentiment, shading from those who want to maintain the trade unions along the regularly established so-called 'constitutional' lines to ultra radical Socialists.

"5. Employees are nearly a unit, however, in expressing opposition to the use of force.

"6. Employees of the ultra radical type look askance at collective bargaining and organizations of labor and capital.

"7. Employees of the more conservative type (and to your commissioners they appear to represent the vast majority of British workmen) are largely in accord with employers in the desire (1) to head off labor unrest at this period; (2) to strengthen the unions by holding members under control; (3) to increase production for the sake of the nation; workmen included; (4) to leave control of business policies in the hands of those managing the business.

"8. Government officials appear to be uniformly of the opinion that the government should function in labor unrest only as an absolutely last resort.

"9. In general the government and most employers and conservative employees appear to be agreed. That cooperation between labor and capital is highly desirable; that conciliation is important for the benefit of the employer in stabilizing his business and for the benefit of the employee in preserving his regularly organized unions; that on the whole a genuinely new era is being fostered by widely varied elements in Great Britain."

CHICAGO'S WET VICTORY FUTILE

Anti-Saloon League Sees in the Result No Encouragement for the Foes of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chicago election simply furnishes additional proof of the bad faith of the liquor and brewing interests, which are now saying that the prohibition forces were unwilling to risk a vote in Chicago, and that the result shows why. "The Anti-Saloon League of New York in a statement commenting on the Chicago election and prohibition. 'The truth is that the prohibition forces last year secured signatures of over 25 per cent of the voters on a petition for a chance to vote, and the liquor interests were so much afraid that for the second time, by fraud and improper means, they prevented the question going on the ballot.

"The Chicago vote is not in any sense a repudiation of national prohibition. It was merely a refusal to close the saloons in Chicago two months ahead of the rest of the country. The total wet vote, something over 331,000, falls over 100,000 short of being a majority of the registration of 806,984.

"If there is any wet spot in America, Chicago is it. The dry forces simply allowed the wet forces, which poured tremendous sums of money from all over the Nation into the Chicago fight in the hope of making a demonstration to go up against the task of securing a majority of the registered vote of the city. The wet forces are entitled to all the consolation they can get out of their failure to do this in an effort which represented the extreme strength of the liquor traffic in a campaign of misrepresentation which the dry forces made no effort whatever to meet.

"We fancy that the Chicago result will not intensify the passionate longing of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition for a series of wet parades in New York and elsewhere."

MILK BILL IS REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HOULTON, Maine.—An attempt to make "2.25 per cent of fat" the standard for pure milk in the State of Maine has been defeated in the Maine Legislature through the efforts of Representative Charles P. Barnes of this town, who pointed out that under such a law the big creameries could take the whole milk, remove the cream, return it with any kind of fat to the amount of 2.25 per cent, and sell it as pure and unadulterated milk.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF E. V. DEBS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Application for a respite preliminary to a petition for pardon of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Act, has been received at the White House, and will be referred to the Attorney General. The request is signed by Frank P. Walsh, Charles Edward Russell and Allan Benson.

KING ALBERT VISITS PRESIDENT

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—King Albert, who arrived from Brussels yesterday by aeroplane, visited President Wilson today.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS HELD UP

California State Senate, by Committee Action, Refuses to Advance Restrictive Measures of United States Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—The State Senate Committee on Rules has unanimously refused to report out the anti-Japanese bills offered in response to recommendations from James D. Phelan, United States Senator. These bills were designed to prohibit the leasing of land to alien Japanese, and if passed would have refused recognition to "picture bride" marriages.

Arthur H. Breed, administration leader, denied the implication that the order to defeat the movement had come from the Governor's office, or that politics had anything to do with the committee's decision.

"The time was considered inopportune," he said, "to call up an issue that might embarrass the conference at Paris."

After a determined fight on the floor by Senator Inman, author of the bills, a compromise was agreed to whereby a cable was sent to the American delegates at the Peace Conference, Senator Inman expressing a willingness to abide by the reply thereto.

Land Deal Discredited

Propagandists Charged With Circulating Reports of Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Information given to this office by persons familiar with the Mexican border situation is to the effect that reports sent out from California cities regarding an alleged attempt of Japanese interests to secure possession of an 800,000-acre tract of land just south of the Mexican border are not authentic, but may be regarded as a part of the general anti-Mexican and anti-Japanese propaganda that has been in progress for several years.

It is pointed out by these persons that this land could not be sold to Japanese, as it lies wholly within the 60-miles-from-the-border limit within which it is now constitutionally impossible for foreigners to buy land.

In some of the reports alleging Japanese land acquisition activity, it is alleged that the Mexican Government has confiscated some of the land and is to turn it over to Japanese colonists. It is said in this connection that the Carranza Government is not now confiscating, and never has confiscated, any land. When owners of large tracts, after due notice from the government, refuse to develop the land, the government sometimes institutes condemnation proceedings, pays the owner an adequate price determined by experts, and settles the tract with small farmers.

The California-Mexican Land and Cattle Company, which owns the land in question, denies that it is contemplating any sale of lease of the land contrary to the desires or the policy of the United States Department of State. Officers of this company state that it was proposed about two years ago to lease a comparatively small portion of the tract to Japanese tenants, but that it never contemplated the consummation of the plan if it was contrary to the policy of the United States Government.

"And it is fair to say," says a statement by the land company, "that the Japanese who were negotiating for a lease at that time took precisely the same attitude as prospective tenants that the owners of the land took, to wit: that they did not desire to consummate the lease unless it was perfectly agreeable to the officials of our own State Department."

CHICAGO SCORES IN GAS LITIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—What is regarded as a victory for the city of Chicago in litigation against the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company was won when Judge Oscar M. Torrison, in the Circuit Court here, overruled a motion of attorneys for the gas company that litigation be dismissed because of a decision of the Supreme Court holding the gas ordinance invalid, and the action of the State Utilities Commission in using its power to fix gas rates.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN NEBRASKA HEAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—At the municipal elections in Nebraska this week nearly 40 per cent of the votes cast were by women who were voting for the first time. Where law enforcement was the issue the women's vote elected practically every candidate so pledged in the larger cities. The women's vote ran nearly even with, and in several cases exceeded, that cast by the men.

BILL WOULD DENY ARMS TO ALIENS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Edward N. Godding of Newton, Massachusetts, representing the petitioners headed by John L. Bates, was before the legislative committee on legal affairs yesterday in support of the bill to prohibit the possession of firearms by aliens. The bill has an emergency preamble and says that it shall be unlawful for any unauthorized foreign-born resident in the State to own or have in his possession or under his

control any firearm whatsoever under penalty of \$50 for each offense or 30 days' imprisonment, or both. The bill says that for the purposes of this act every unauthorized foreign-born person in the State shall be held to be a resident. One of the sections provides that the fish and game commissioners, their deputies, game wardens, district police, and all other officers qualified to serve criminal process shall have the right to arrest without warrant, if they have reason to believe that a person with a firearm is an unauthorized foreign-born person. Mr. Godding said that the reason for the bill was the need of being prepared for agitation by unauthorized foreign-born persons.

DISTRESS IN POLAND EXTREME

People in Southeastern Part Are Almost Destitute of Food, Reports a Red Cross Mission

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Widespread suffering and distress throughout eastern and southeastern Poland are described in a cable message from Warsaw received by the American Red Cross headquarters here from a Red Cross mission which had just returned from an eight-day tour of inspection during which it had covered 1500 miles and distributed food and clothing in 20 cities and numerous villages.

The members of the mission were said to have found the population virtually without any of the necessities of life. "In many of the isolated villages peasants lined the roadside and begged for food," the message stated. "For weeks they had been living on an imitation bread made from potato peelings, rye and the bark of trees, but when the Red Cross arrived the supply of these ingredients had been exhausted."

"The greatest suffering and destitution were encountered in Pinsk, situated in the Pripiet marshes 200 miles east of Warsaw. In four years the population of Pinsk has been reduced from 50,000 to 25,000. The direct misery was located in a little village in the Kowel district about eight miles behind the Polish lines, only 120 persons remaining of the original population of 1000."

KENTUCKY TOWNS DRY BY AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The 17 saloons in Hopkinsville, and the three in Pembroke, Kentucky, closed on April 1, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the wet and dry last September to close on April 1 of this year if the prohibition election scheduled for October last year was called off.

There will be practically no vacant buildings, because of the great demand for stores. In fact, several of those vacated by saloons have already been remodelled for restaurant, billiard and soft drink purposes.

WOMEN GAIN OVER 50 KANSAS OFFICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas women gained over 50 county elective offices in the last election. There are now 200 women holding elective state and county offices in the State. In the election two years ago there were only 146 women elected to office. The only classes of offices remaining in Kansas that have not been "invaded" by the women are those of sheriff and county attorney.

There are more than 100 women lawyers who are eligible to election as county attorney, but none has ever run for this office.

VERMONT AID FOR BOSTON PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The House of Representatives has voted unanimously in favor of a bill appropriating \$19,600 to pay transportation to and from Boston of all Vermont members of the twenty-sixth division who could not go otherwise, in order that they may parade with their division at its homecoming.

V. M. C. A. SECRETARY RETIRES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—After 31 years of service as an executive officer of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which practically 24 have been with the Boston association as its general secretary, George W. McHaffey has presented to the board of directors a letter suggesting his retirement as active secretary of the association. The board, after expressing regret at his withdrawal, voted that the executive committee confer with Mr. McHaffey on carrying out his wishes.

GRAIN EMBARGO CANCELED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The United States Railroad Administration has canceled the embargo on all grains for all primary markets, and discontinued the permit system. All conflicting embargoes of individual roads were also canceled. The markets affected include Buffalo, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

SUNDAY BASEBALL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The state Senate has passed a bill authorizing municipal officials to decide whether or not professional baseball games may be played legally on Sunday, and the bill has been referred to the Assembly for action.

EUROPEANS SEEK OIL WELL CONTROL

Reports Reaching New York Are to the Effect That Amalgamation Has Been Effectuated of Large Holdings in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Announcement has been made that the Royal Dutch-Shell oil interests have acquired control of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, known as a British-Lord Cowdray property. If this report is true, then the company has obtained possession of some of the finest oil-producing fields of Mexico. The Mexican Eagle Oil Company's earnings, according to the report for the year ending 1918, amounted to approximately \$10,000,000 net, United States money.

The opinion was expressed by some in this city who are conversant with the petroleum situation, especially in Mexico, that the announcement of the transaction was somewhat premature, though it is known that such an amalgamation has been under consideration for a long time.

NEW YORK, New York.—The cable message received by the Eagle Oil Company here, announcing the amalgamation of its interests with the Royal Dutch-Shell oil interests, said: "Deal has gone through." No details were received.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company, capitalized at \$60,000,000, was incorporated under Mexican laws in 1908 to operate the Cowdray concessions. Announcement of the closing of this deal follows the receipt of news in this country that the British Government is fostering a combination of British oil interests and is considering the creation of an oil ministry to assist these interests in obtaining oil concessions in foreign countries.

Price War Ended

Truce in Campaign Against Independent Oil Men in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Just what has been accomplished by the price-cutting war between the Standard Oil and the Gulf Refining companies is not apparent on the surface, but the managers of the two corporations here indicate that some sort of an agreement has been reached, and that the contest has been brought to a conclusion.

Following a conference in Memphis on Wednesday between officials of the Standard and Gulf companies, an abrupt halt came in the downward-moving prices of gasoline in Tennessee and Louisiana. Simultaneously the prices took a quick rise, and gasoline is now being quoted, retail and wholesale, at the figures prevailing before the war began. In both states the prices have leaped upward again to a maximum of 23 cents a gallon retail.

New Orleans dispatches state that the maneuvering of the Standard and Gulf companies was aimed at stifling the competition of the small independent distributors. It appears, however, that the two weeks of the war, has not outwardly had any such result, for the independents in the two states are still maintaining their standards and selling gasoline to the consumer on the same price basis as that now attained by the two big companies. Cords have been posted at all of the Standard and Gulf filling stations in Memphis stating that the price is now 23 cents a gallon, retail, and 21 cents, wholesale. The lowest price reached in Memphis during the contest was on Tuesday, when the quotations went to 11 cents, retail and 9 cents, wholesale.

At no time during the entire campaign, did officials of either company express any willingness to be quoted as to the purpose of the price-cutting. Information was put in circulation, however, that these two companies were manipulating the market so as to squeeze the small dealers and force them out of business. The officials of the big distributors neither denied nor affirmed this information. The campaign is not extended beyond the borders of Tennessee and Louisiana, in which states the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana operates.

PLANS FOR FLAX GROWING IN AFRICA

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(Via Montreal).—Sir R. S. Horne, Minister of Labor, stated in the House of Commons today that the government was obtaining expert advice in regard to the possibilities of a plan for forming a colony of former members of the military and naval services to develop flax-growing in British East Africa, which would involve a considerable money grant by the State.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS ARRIVES IN ROME

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Josephus Daniels, American Secretary of the Navy, arrived here today and was met by American Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and Vice-Admiral Delbono, Italian Minister of Marine. He will remain here until Monday.

AWARD OF MEDALS BY WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A list of officers awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service during the war issued by the War Department yesterday, includes the names of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott and John F. Morrison. At the same

time the department announced award of the medal to Gen. K. Olan of the Japanese Army "for especially meritorious and distinguished service as senior allied commander in Siberia." Among other officers given the medal are: Brig. Gen. Robert M. Danforth; Oliver Edwards, Frank K. Ferguson, Charles M. Saltzman, Archibald H. Sunderland, E. Evelyn Winslow, Lytle Brown, John J. Bradley; Maj. Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, Guy Carleton; Col. James G. Steese, Bradley Dewey, Robert E. Wyllie, J. R. McAndrews; Lieut. Col. S. J. M. Auld, British Army; Col. F. D. Giles, British Army.

BLANQUET ARRIVES TO ASSIST DIAZ

Avowed Purpose of Combined Effort Will Be Overthrow of the Carranza Government

NEW YORK, New York.—Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, Mexican Minister of War in the administration of President Huerta, and described as second in command to Gen. Felix Diaz recently reported as having undertaken a revolutionary movement against President Carranza, has arrived in Mexico, according to an announcement made here yesterday by Roberto Gayon, his secretary.

The purpose of General Blanquet's return, Mr. Gayon said, was to reorganize the Diaz forces, overthrow the Carranza Government and reestablish the Constitution of 1857, which he says, was repudiated by President Carranza, and revoke the alleged confiscatory decrees of the present government.

Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State of the United States, has been advised of General Blanquet's safe arrival, and the purpose of his visit. General Diaz, according to Mr. Gayon, has 40,000 troops scattered throughout 15 of the 27 states of Mexico. Of these, he said, 7500 were in Veracruz, including 1800 men at the headquarters in Tepic. Several officers in the old federal army are reported to have crossed over to the Diaz forces. Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza and formerly Secretary of State in his Cabinet, is said to be leading the government forces against Diaz in the Veracruz district.

Washington Not Concerned

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Notice of the arrival in Mexico of General Blanquet, War Minister under the Huerta regime, and now avowedly second in command in the Felix Diaz revolutionary movement, was received yesterday at the State Department. Officials said no attention would be given the matter, since it was one to be dealt with by the government of Mexico recognized by the United States.

Ambassador Bonillas was inclined to doubt that the revolutionists had landed near Veracruz. He had heard from unofficial sources that the announcement regarding the Veracruz coast was a blind to protect their exact whereabouts.

AMERICANIZATION BILL IS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Compulsory school attendance of all persons in the State between the ages of 16 and 21 who cannot speak, read, and write the English language is the chief feature of an Americanization measure which has been favorably reported in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Every city and town in which are 20 or more persons of these ages who cannot use the English language with reasonable facility are required to establish at least one evening school. These schools must be in session at least 200 hours in the period between Sept. 1 and June 1. Day continuation schools may be also established. State aid will be given to the cities and towns establishing these schools.

STREET NAME CHANGE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago City Council has refused to change the name of Goethe Street to Boxwood Place, as was requested by a number of residents in the street during the war.

REVOLT IN ABYSSINIA

ADIS ABABA, Abyssinia (Wednesday).—A grandson of the former King Johannes II has revolted and declared himself King under the name of Theodore. The government has sent out a punitive expedition to put down the rebellion.



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RAILROAD POLICY IN BUYING OF COAL

Walker D. Hines, Director-General, Makes Reply to the Charge That Railroad Administration Is Guilty of Unfairness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The National Coal Association recently issued a statement explaining its refusal to fix prices until it was known what attitude the Railroad Administration was going to take, and accusing it of unfair practices.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, made the following statement yesterday by way of reply:

"An interesting fiction appears to be receiving some currency to the effect that the Railroad Administration is conducting its purchases of coal in such a way as to force producers to sell it below the cost of production, thus in turn forcing them to increase their prices to the public. The assertion of this fiction seems to carry with it the suggestion that in order to prevent the Railroad Administration from accomplishing this purpose, it is important to find a way to remove all competition in bidding for such government business and instead to fix in the respective mining districts uniform prices at which all producers would be willing to sell and at which the Railroad Administration would have to buy.

"This remedy would, of course, have the result of giving the coal operators the relatively high prices fixed without any competition, which they could use as a basis for selling to the general public.

Each Railroad Buys Its Own Coal

"While it hardly seems necessary to do so, I wish to give the country the assurance that the Railroad Administration has no such unjust and shortsighted purpose as to force producers to sell below cost or impose a burden on the rest of the public. There is no institution that has a greater interest in the promotion of prosperity than the Railroad Administration has. At the same time, I believe it would be opposed to the interests of the general consuming public, as well as of the government, to forego absolutely all benefits of competition and buy from the government at unnecessarily high prices.

"The Railroad Administration has established the policy that each railroad shall buy its own coal. It has also instructed that in purchasing coal, railroads must take into consideration the Director-General's policy to make as wide a distribution of the tonnage bought as conditions will permit, at the same time confining so far as practicable, purchases to producers on the individual roads. It has also directed that no railroad should accept any bid which would involve the cutting of the existing scale of mining wages. It has further provided that coal prices actually contracted for shall not be secret.

Unexpired Contracts

"To a large extent the Railroad Administration's current supply of coal must be taken on unexpired contracts which were made many months ago and which have yet several months to run. Again, the volume of coal currently consumed by the Railroad Administration at the present time is decidedly below the normal because in the present readjustment period the business handled is below normal. A further factor is that the railroads, like enterprises generally, stored unusually large quantities of coal last April to be prepared for the exigencies of a long-continued war. To meet the present situation the railroads are using this stored coal with caution so as not to interfere unduly with current coal production, but a considerable storage of coal still exists which eventually will have to be used by the railroads."

DECISION RENDERED THAT WAR IS OVER

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—In line with an informal statement from the bench on March 24, Federal Judge Walker Evans handed down a decision yesterday finding that the war in Europe legally is at an end and that a

plea for a new trial on conviction of violating war-time military regulations after the armistice was signed has standing in court.

Judge Evans based his decision upon an address by President Wilson before Congress on Nov. 11, 1918, in which the President said, referring to the defeat of Germany, "The war thus comes to an end." The President, said the court, had authority to make the pronouncement under the section of the Constitution which provides that he shall from time to time give Congress information as to the state of the Union.

NAVY MAY START THREE SEAPLANES

Experiments With Liberty Motors in Preparation for Attempt to Fly Across Atlantic Ocean

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Experiments are under way at the naval air station at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, to determine the number of Liberty motors which will drive the naval seaplanes on the proposed flight across the Atlantic Ocean next month. The three NC type of planes now in commission were designed for three engines, but officers in charge of preparations for the flight believe it will be possible to add a fourth motor, giving each plane 1600 horsepower.

Four motors will be carried by the NC 4 now being completed at Garden City, Long Island, and most officers favor the use of this number for the flight, both because of the increased power and because the planes could be better managed in the event one motor went out of commission during the voyage.

It was indicated yesterday at the Navy Department that it was planned to start three and possibly all four of the NC type craft. After a base has been selected at Newfoundland by officers now on the destroyer Barney, at Halifax, materials will be transported there on naval ships, and a force set to work preparing for the coming of the machines. Weather conditions may hold the planes at the starting point several days, and hangers must be prepared for them.

Naval officials here are watching with keen interest the preparations being made by Harry C. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Grieve for their projected flight from Newfoundland to Ireland in a Sopwith triplane. While it has been found necessary to delay the start beyond April 16, the day first set, this machine still may be the first to undertake the trans-Atlantic voyage, as there is no evidence that the Navy Department intends to hasten the start of its flight.

AMERICANS PUNISH MEXICAN BANDITS

MARFA, Texas.—Following a raid across the Rio Grande by Mexican bandits on Tuesday night, Troop K, eighth cavalry, in command of Captain Matlack, overtook and killed five of the bandits, recovered the horses and cattle stolen, and returned to the American side without casualties, according to an official report received by Col. George T. Langhorne, at district headquarters here.

LUMBER MEN OBJECT TO PRICE AGREEMENT

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Southern pine lumber manufacturers at a mass meeting here on Tuesday declined the proposal of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce to enter into a joint price agreement as a means of stabilizing market conditions. Such action, it was declared, would be "contrary to the best interests of the public and of the industry" and would violate anti-trust statutes.



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LEGISLATION FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Chairman of United States Shipping Board Points Out That Three New Laws Are Needed to Operate Efficient Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under the plan put forward by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, for the operation of a new, permanent and efficient American merchant marine, it is pointed out that three new pieces of legislation by Congress would be needed.

One would authorize the incorporation of steamship companies under federal charter along the lines laid down in his plan; another would extend the emergency power to carry hull and machinery insurance in the Shipping Board's fund so that this function may continue to be performed by some designated government agency so long as the government may continue to hold an equity in any of the vessels it now owns or has under contract; and the third would revise the present status of vessel mortgages so as to make them attractive to bankers and other investors.

The Hurley plan provides that 25 per cent of the price by which each ship is purchased from the government should be paid down, the remainder falling due in graded annual installments over a period not exceeding 10 years. The government would take and hold a mortgage for the unpaid balance, charging interest at the customary commercial rate of 5 per cent.

Mr. Hurley recognizes that if the mortgage contains covenants and agreements to compel the mortgagor to insure against other liabilities as well as loss from fire and marine peril, the security of the mortgage will only be jeopardized by liens arising from contractual obligations.

Plan to Amend Law

It is therefore his proposal to obtain protection against this by amending the existing law so as to assure to anyone furnishing repairs, supplies and other necessities the opportunity of obtaining full information by the existence of the mortgage, and then to provide that the lien of the mortgage shall be superior to liens for repairs, supplies and other necessities. Mr. Hurley believes that by such coordination of mortgage, covenants and agreements and the statutes, reasonable and adequate protection can be secured to the mortgage.

Mr. Hurley would vest in the United States District Court exclusive jurisdiction over the foreclosure of the mortgages, instead of leaving them to their present remedy in the state court, thereby making the practice uniform and greatly enhancing the security value of the mortgage by providing a speedy and simple method of foreclosure.

Another feature of the plan now being discussed is that by which one member of the board of directors of each company should be named by the government, drawing no salary from either company or government, and receiving only the customary directors' fee for each meeting he attends.

Functions of Directors

The functions of these directors, Mr. Hurley thinks, would be of the utmost importance. Without salary, he thinks, the interests of no great number of them would be centered in the steamship business, while appointment by the government would assure that they would be men of high standing.

"Upon these men," says Mr. Hurley, "the American merchant marine will rely to bring about that coordination of effort which will insure healthy conditions within each corporation, clean business methods and, in short, will put each operating unit on its merits, both in its own interest and in the interest of the American merchant marine as a cooperating whole."

These directors, meeting in Washington quarterly, accompanied by members of the operating companies' boards, should form a permanent organization and establish permanent offices. Mr. Hurley thinks, these offices, furnishing the point of contact between the operating companies and the Shipping Board, or other designated government agency. They would be a clearing house for the operators' periodical statements, and should be in charge of a secretary receiving a salary from the merchant marine development fund.

The directors would determine what assistance should be given from this fund, establish new trade routes or modify or discontinue old ones, determine whether a defaulting mortgage should be foreclosed, and take any steps, or exert any influence, within their power, to improve the merchant marine.

The Development Fund

As for the development fund, it would set aside the moneys representing the difference between the customary commercial charges for interest and insurance and the rates at which the government is enabled to charge. In the matter of interest, this difference would be 1 per cent; in that of insurance, the war period experience indicates that the government can safely carry vessel insurance at more than 1 per cent below the commercial market rate.

From these two sources, it is expected that the money derived for the fund during the first year would be \$14,000,000. It would be used in the development of the merchant marine, as previously described in these articles. The assistance provided by this fund would take the place of the government backing for the development of new trade routes in the national interest, but it is noted that none of the money would be drawn from the public

treasury, but would, instead, represent profits forborne by the government, which, Mr. Hurley believes, is not entitled to earn profit while engaged in developing the industries of its people. Nor would the money be taken from the companies, for in no case would the operators be charged more than the current market rate for similar service.

The Hurley plan attempts to provide also for the development of an American marine insurance company. When the ship is bought from the government, the purchaser would be required to provide hull and machinery insurance for its equity with that company, until 100 per cent of this insurance has passed through the hands of private American insurance companies, relieving the government of the insurance risks and making possible the development of an American marine insurance capable of carrying insurance on all the vessels under the flag of the United States.

Senators Are Divided

Merchant Marine Question to Be Taken Up When Congress Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As soon as President Wilson calls Congress into extraordinary session and the committees get to work, the Commerce Committee of the Senate will immediately tackle the problem of the United States merchant marine with a view to the enactment of legislation for its conduct in the future. Hardly two senators agree as to the proper course to pursue. While some favor a plan of private ownership of United States shipping, backed by the government, there are others who believe that the United States Government should continue to own and operate the ships built and in process of construction.

There is little doubt, senators say, that the patriotism of private interests which undertook to build a fleet with money provided from the United States treasury, was considerably stimulated by the hope that they themselves would finally own the ships they were building.

In a letter addressed to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board on Wednesday, Wesley Jones, United States Senator from the State of Washington, who will be chairman of the Commerce Committee in the next Congress, requested Mr. Hurley to cooperate through informal conferences with shipowners, shippers, and large business interests in order to work out a merchant marine policy for the consideration of Congress.

Senator Jones gave him to understand that the opinion of one man, such as Mr. Hurley recently expressed before the National Marine League in New York, would not carry the same force as would a policy worked out by the Shipping Board after consultation with shippers and shipowners.

Mr. Hurley was further reminded that, under the law creating the Shipping Board, Congress and Congress alone can pass on the future disposition of the fleet built by the government.

"No more important question demands prompt solution than the problem of the United States merchant marine," said Senator Jones. "It should be met promptly, so that the ships we have and those we expect to have in the near future may be put to use in the wisest way. Partisan bias and party judgment should have no place in its consideration. It should be met by legislative and administrative officers in a purely patriotic way, and in full cooperation with the business and experienced thought of the country. I want to act on it in this way and I feel that you and your board desire to do the same."

"Congress will meet before long. It should proceed promptly to the consideration of this important public matter. If I am chairman of the Commerce Committee of the Senate, as now seems probable, I shall ask the committee to proceed at once to consider and determine upon a plan for handling shipping and its development. The recommendation of the Shipping Board of a plan considered and matured by it will aid the committee very greatly in this work."

IOWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa Legislature has provided for vocational training calculated to benefit boys and girls who are obliged to work during their school years. The bill enables the board of directors of any organized school district to establish and maintain part time schools, departments, or classes in aid of vocational and other education for minors. The courses of study may include "any subject given in the course of the vocational intelligence" of the pupils attending. A penalty is provided for the non-fulfillment of the act, and the enforcement rests with the school board.

PROJECTED SHAM BATTLE ON PACIFIC

SEATTLE, Washington—Within a year Pacific waters probably will be the scene of a great naval sham battle in which the Atlantic Fleet theoretically will attack an enlarged Pacific Fleet, according to Congressman Fred A. Britten of Chicago, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, here yesterday. The permanent personnel of the navy to be maintained in the Pacific is estimated at 100,000 men.

DISCHARGES TOTAL 1,447,714

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discharges of enlisted men from the army for the week of March 22 totaled 65,529, the War Department announced yesterday. Incomplete daily reports through March 26 bring the grand total of discharges of enlisted personnel to 1,447,714.

JAPAN DIVIDED ON RACIAL ISSUE

Demand for the Abolition of Discrimination Is Met by the Challenge of Native Element

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In view of Baron Makino's statement in Paris on racial discrimination, an article in the Seoul Press, just received here, and which refers to a meeting held in Tokyo to advocate the abolition of racial discrimination, is interesting.

The newspaper points out that although the meeting was attended by more than 300 Japanese, said to represent 37 organizations, and there were present among them many prominent personages, most of them were jingoists. It states that not a single well-known business man was present, and that men with broad knowledge of the world were absent.

The Seoul Press remarks that it was not surprised by the cold reception of the delegation which subsequently waited upon Premier Hara. Continuing, it says in part:

"All sane people are well aware that the different treatment given colored peoples by the whites is not so much due to racial prejudice as to economic and cultural causes. There are many Japanese who think that the Americans and Australians keep their doors shut against Japanese immigrants on account of their racial antipathies. The Japanese are mistaken. The Americans and Australians are not hostile to the Japanese on account of the difference in tint of their complexion, but they very reasonably fear that should their countries be thrown open to low-class Japanese immigrants they would soon be defeated economically, and culturally be degraded by them."

Demands Considered

Senator Hitchcock Says Japan's Interests Are Not Affected

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commenting upon the statement made by Baron Makino, head of the Japanese Peace Commission in voicing Japan's demand for world racial equality, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, retiring chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Japanese demand for racial equality and her insistence that all discriminations against races be discontinued, are based more on national pride than on national interest. In all international matters, the Japanese have equality of treatment. In the league itself Japan is named as one of the five great nations of the world as a permanent member of the executive council. Only when it comes to domestic matters do the nations belonging to the league reserve the right to make discrimination between races. This includes, of course, immigration, and in some states it is covered by laws relating to marriage between certain races, as well as the right to acquire real estate. These discriminations may hurt Japanese pride, but they do not affect the interests of Japan as a nation. We cannot agree to abandon our right to make these discriminations. They come under the head of domestic affairs. They are, or we think they are, for the purpose of preserving our race purity and our industrial standards. Japan is free to do the same in her country. Every nation ought to be."

"Congress will meet before long. It should proceed promptly to the consideration of this important public matter. If I am chairman of the Commerce Committee of the Senate, as now seems probable, I shall ask the committee to proceed at once to consider and determine upon a plan for handling shipping and its development. The recommendation of the Shipping Board of a plan considered and matured by it will aid the committee very greatly in this work."

CHINESE TO RECAST EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Western Methods to Be Copied, Japanese Avoided—Commission Will Visit America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Dr. Ping Wen Wuo, president of the National Higher Normal College at Nanking, China, who arrived here Wednesday, with a group of Chinese educators and officials on their way to the Peace Conference, said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it is also his mission to arrange with the United States Department of State and Bureau of Education for the coming to the United States in September of the Chinese educational commission to Europe and America, the most important educational commission that China has ever sent to a foreign country.

It will be the purpose of this commission to secure the information necessary for a reconstruction of the Chinese educational system along recent western lines, and away from Japanese influences, which now prevail.

Others in the group are Gen. Tsiang Tso Ping, former Chinese Vice-Minister of War; L. K. Tao, professor of government in the University of Peking, and a member of the Chinese educational commission to Europe and America, and Y. C. Wang, delegate from the Chinese Labor Bureau at Peking, who is to investigate the conditions and problems of Chinese people in different parts of the world.

HIGH FARE CALLED ECONOMIC FOLLY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Frederick J. MacLeod, chairman of the State Public Service Commission, spoke yesterday before the legislative committee on Street Railways for the bill accompanying the special report of the commission providing aid from municipalities to all street railway companies in the state needing assistance. Under the bill a scale of percentage to be paid by each city or

town, according to the needs of the company operating in them, would be drawn up by trustees.

Mr. MacLeod said the time had come for a revolutionary change in street railway policies, by transferring the control and operation to the public through trustees, and asserted that street railways are a necessary and vital utility to the public, and should be preserved.

The only question, he said, is the expediency of how the burden shall be met with the least cost to the public. "If the public has to pay the cost, it will cost enormously less by taxation than by fares. The increases in fares showing increases of 40 per cent in a jump from 5 cents to 7 cents, are not producing the increase in revenue that might be expected. In fact, from 50 to 90 per cent evaporates without producing results, and I maintain that this is the grossest piece of economic folly for the public to continue paying in such a wasteful manner."

FEATURES OF THE NEW ARMY

United States Force to Retain Permanently Some of the Artillery Developed in the War

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The United States Army will retain permanently some of the artillery developed in the war. This includes 155 MM. rifles, which were relied upon largely in the closing days of the war for barrage work; 8-inch and 9.2-inch field howitzers; heavy railway guns, including 12-inch, 14-inch and 16-inch mortars, howitzers and rifles; trench mortars, anti-aircraft guns and motorized machine guns.

In addition to 61 regiments of field artillery provided in the divisional organizations, there will be six regiments of army artillery to go with the field army organization to be erected. Three of these regiments will be armed with 155 MM. rifles approximating a 6-inch long-range gun, and three with the 8-inch and 9.2-inch howitzers for field operations to be mounted on or hauled by gasoline tractors.

Sixty regiments of divisional artillery to go with the 39 infantry divisions will be armed with 75 MM. rifles or their 3-inch equivalent, and 4.7-inch rifles and howitzers. Each division will have one regiment of horse-drawn light guns, one regiment of motorized light guns and one regiment of motorized 4.7s. The cavalry division will have three regiments of horse artillery but with the entire personnel mounted in order to reduce the load on the gun teams and enable them to keep up with the cavalry brigades.

Personnel for the heavy batteries, the 8-inch and 9.2-inch guns, will come from the coast artillery which will also man four regiments of railway artillery.

One departure from war-time organization is the abandonment of French mortar batteries with the divisions. Instead, a single trench mortar regiment will be organized as a part of the army artillery to be assigned for duty by the army commander.

Another new element is the assignment of two anti-aircraft sectors to the army artillery, the personnel of which will come from the coast artillery.

FINCH LAW HOLDS LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The owners of some 10,000 liquor consignments which lie in Colorado express offices, representing orders which were so belated in their arrival that they conflicted with the recently adopted bone dry law in Colorado, have been bereft of all hope of obtaining their property. The state Supreme Court has ruled that all liquor in transit when the Finch law went into effect shall either be destroyed by the express companies or returned to the original owners.

The Present Need

"We have no wish to find special fault with Japan's lack of fairness or her contempt of our civilization and the principles on which her state rests, we who have greater cause to reprimand ourselves need not spend precious time in finding fault with others, neither need we, who require so urgently to build for the future, spend useless hours over what is past and gone. Our urgent need today is the setting up of this house of ours, and not a discussion of who has broken it down, or what has caused its ruin. Our work is to clear the future of defects in accord with the earnest dictates of conscience. Let us not be filled with bitterness or resentment over past agonies, or past occasions for anger."

"Our part is to influence the Japanese Government, dominated as it is by the old idea of brute force which thinks to run counter to reason and universal law, so that it will change, act honestly and in accord with the principles of right and truth."

"The result of annexation brought about without any conference with the Korean people is that the Japanese, indifferent to us, use every kind of partiality for their own, and by a false set of figures show a profit and loss account between us two peoples most untrue, digging a trench of everlasting resentment deeper and deeper the farther they go."

"Ought not the way of enlightened courage to be to correct the evils of the past by ways that are sincere and by true sympathy and friendly feeling make a new world in which the two peoples will be equally blessed?"

"To bind by force 20,000,000 of resentful Koreans will mean loss of peace forever for this part of the Far East. Today Korean independence would mean not only life and happiness for us, but also it would mean Japan's departure from an evil way and exaltation to the place of true protector of the East, so that China too, even in her dreams, would put all fears of Japan aside. This thought comes from no minor resentment, but from a large hope for the future."

"A new era wakes before our eyes, the old world of force is gone, and the new world of righteousness and truth is here. Out of the experience and travail of the old world arises this light on life's affairs. The insects stifled by the ice and snow of winter awake at this same time with the breezes of spring and the soft light of the sun upon them."

"It is the day of the restoration of all things on the full tide of which we step forth, without delay or fear. We desire a full measure of satisfaction in the way of liberty and the pursuit of happiness and an opportunity to develop what is in us for the glory of our people."

"We awake now from the old world of their darkened conditions in full determination and one heart and one mind with right on our side, along with the forces of nature, to a new life. May all the ancestors to the thousandth and ten thousandth generation aid us from within, and all the force of the world aid us from without, and let the day we take hold be the day of our attainment. In this hope we go forward."

Three Items of Agreement

"1. This work of ours is in behalf of truth, religion and life, undertaken at the request of our people, in order to make known their desire for liberty. Let no violence be done to anyone."

"2. Let those who follow us, every man, all the time, every hour, show forth with gladness this same mind."

"3. Let all things be done decently in order, so that our behavior to the very end may be honorable and upright."

"The four thousand two hundred and fifty-second year of the Kingdom of Korea, third moon."

"Representatives of the people."

"The document is signed by more than 30 Koreans."

KOREA PROCLAIMS ITS INDEPENDENCE

Text of Pronouncement and Demand for National Freedom, Issued on March 1, Comes to the United States

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A copy of the Korean proclamation of independence brought to America by V. S. McClatchy, editor of The Sacramento Bee, showed that it was signed by 33 men, all of whom later were arrested.

The signers of the proclamation are all men of influence in Korea. They include Buddhist leaders, literary men, and leaders in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

The Japanese searched persons on the street the night the proclamation was first distributed, including some Americans, in an effort to find and seize all copies of it.

Rioting occurred in Seoul when the proclamation was distributed on March 1. Mr. McClatchy, who returned from the Orient on the steamer Shinyo, brought a translation which was forwarded by messenger to The Associated Press bureau at Tokyo and given to Mr. McClatchy to bring to the United States. The text of the declaration follows:

"We herewith proclaim the independence of Korea and the liberty of the Korean people. We tell it to the world in witness of the equality of all nations, and we pass it on to our posterity as their inherent right."

"We make this proclamation having back of us 5000 years of history and 20,000,000 of a united, loyal people. We take this step to insure to our children, for all time to come, personal liberty in accord with the awakening consciousness of this new era. This is the clear leading of God, the moving principle of the present age, the whole human race's just claim. It is something that cannot be stamped out, or stifled or gagged, or suppressed by any means."

Out of Bondage

"Victims of an older age, when brute force and the spirit of plunder ruled, we have come, after these long thousands of years, to experience the agony of 10 years of foreign oppression, with every loss to the right to live, every restriction on the freedom of thought, every damage done to the dignity of life, every opportunity lost for a share in the intelligent advance of the age in which we live."

"Assuredly, if the defects of the past are to be rectified, if the agony of the present is to be unloosed, if the future oppression is to be avoided, if thought is to be set free, if right of action is to be given a place, if we are to attain to any way of progress, if we are to deliver our children from the painful, shameful heritage, if we are to leave blessing and happiness intact for those who succeed us, the first of all necessary things is the clear-cut independence of our people. What cannot our 20,000,000 do, every man with sword in hand, in this day when human nature and conscience are making a stand for truth and right? What barrier can we not break, what purpose can we not accomplish?"

"We have no desire to accuse Japan of falsehood when she charged China with breaking her treaty of 1939 as an excuse to absorb us, nor to single out specially the teachers in the schools or government officials who treat the heritage of our ancestors as a colony of their own, and our people and their civilization as a nation of savages, finding delight only in beating down and bringing us under their heel."

"We have no wish to find special fault with Japan's lack of fairness or her contempt of our civilization and the principles on which her state rests, we who have greater cause to reprimand ourselves need not spend precious time in finding fault with others, neither need we, who require so urgently to build for the future, spend useless hours over what is past and gone. Our urgent need today is the setting up of this house of ours, and not a discussion of who has broken it down, or what has caused its ruin. Our work is to clear the future of defects in accord with the earnest dictates of conscience. Let us not be filled with bitterness or resentment over past agonies, or past occasions for anger."

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"Our part is to influence the Japanese Government, dominated as it is by the old idea of brute force which thinks to run counter to reason and universal law, so that it will change, act honestly and in accord with the principles of right and truth."

"The result of annexation brought about without any conference with the Korean people is that the Japanese, indifferent to us, use every kind of partiality for their own, and by a false set of figures show a profit and loss account between us two peoples most untrue, digging a trench of everlasting resentment deeper and deeper the farther they go."

"Ought not the way of enlightened courage to be to correct the evils of the past by ways that are sincere and by true sympathy and friendly feeling make a new world in which the two peoples will be equally blessed?"

"To bind by force 20,000,000 of resentful Koreans will mean loss of peace forever for this part of the Far East. Today Korean independence would mean not only life and happiness for us, but also it would mean Japan's departure from an evil way and exaltation to the place of true protector of the East, so that China too, even in her dreams, would put all fears of Japan aside. This thought comes from no minor resentment, but from a large hope for the future."

"A new era wakes before our eyes, the old world of force is gone, and the new world of righteousness and truth is here. Out of the experience and travail of the old world arises this light on life's affairs. The insects stifled by the ice and snow of winter awake at this same time with the breezes of spring and the soft light of the sun upon them."

"It is the day of the restoration of all things on the full tide of which we step forth, without delay or fear. We desire a full measure of satisfaction in the way of liberty and the pursuit of happiness and an opportunity to develop what is in us for the glory of our people."

"We awake now from the old world of their darkened conditions in full determination and one heart and one mind with right on our side, along with the forces of nature, to a new life. May all the ancestors to the thousandth and ten thousandth generation aid us from within, and all the force of the world aid us from without, and let the day we take hold be the day of our attainment. In this hope we go forward."

Three Items of Agreement

"1. This work of ours is in behalf of truth, religion and life, undertaken at the request of our people, in order to make known their desire for liberty. Let no violence be done to anyone."

"2. Let those who follow us, every man, all the time, every hour, show forth with gladness this same mind."

"3. Let all things be done decently in order, so that our behavior to the very end may be honorable and upright."

The four thousand two hundred and fifty-second year of the Kingdom of Korea, third moon.

"Representatives of the people."

"The document is signed by more than 30 Koreans."

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mand ourselves need not spend precious time in finding fault with others, neither need we, who require so urgently to build for the future, spend useless hours over what is past and gone. Our urgent need today is the setting up of this house of ours, and not a discussion of who has broken it down, or what has caused its ruin. Our work is to clear the future of defects in accord with the earnest dictates of conscience. Let us not be filled with bitterness or resentment over past agonies, or past occasions for anger."

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PROBLEMS BEFORE DOCKYARD LABOR

Desire Is Felt in British Dockyards to Form Committees Which May Act Independently of Official Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.
LONDON, England (March 14).—A typical example of the policy that creates and breeds the unofficial shop stewards and shop committees movement, with its drastic action methods, has been revealed this week when what has become to be regarded as a hardly annual, the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, interviewed the Admiralty in regard to the grievances of workmen employed in the royal dockyards.

Very few of the trade unionists, either in the national dockyards or in private yards, regard the efforts of the parliamentary committee as a serious, much less an effective attempt to obtain redress, and already there are indications of the growth of a desire to emulate the workers in the royal arsenal, and other large centers and to establish a committee to act independently of the official bodies.

Government Yards Draw In

It is strange that government establishments rarely benefit by the experience of other commercial enterprises and are content to pursue the same peaceful course that served in bygone days, until aroused to a sense of responsibility and obligation by the threat of an immediate stoppage of work. The Admiralty would be well advised to recognize the fact that the same spirit which has animated the workers in private and commercial yards is also animating the national dockyards. This is inevitable in consequence of the vast influx from other centers where the shop stewards and shop committees movements have been firmly established and have, from the workmen's point of view, justified their existence.

There is no more peaceful and loyal citizen in the country than the workman in H. M. dockyards, and a policy that compels him to follow the action of his fellow craftsmen in private yards, that leads him to strike tactics for the settlement of disputes, can hardly commend itself to anyone acquainted with the chances taking place in the industrial world.

The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, M. P., received the deputation, who raised two main questions, namely, the pay and status of certain classes of workmen designated as skilled laborers, and the undesirability of allowing service bandmen to undercut civilian musicians.

The first mentioned grievance is of long standing, and is peculiar to the national dockyards. It has been subject matter for discussion between the parliamentary committee and the Admiralty for many years. The same speeches in denunciation of the Admiralty methods are made every year and pretty much the same reply is made in their defense. Nothing much happens, and the whole question is shelved for another year, when the matters in dispute are again submitted with all the freshness and vigor of youth which a new spokesman can give to his subject.

Loyalty of the Workers

Sometimes the peaceful calm is disturbed, as when the employees at the Chatham Naval Dockyard threatened to strike just prior to the outbreak of hostilities with the Central Powers. Only loyalty to the country's cause arrested the movement that sprang into existence on that occasion, and which came dangerously near spreading to the other naval dockyards.

The trouble in the present instance arises out of the practice and custom in vogue in the naval yards of selecting certain men who have attained a degree of proficiency as laborers or helpers attending upon skilled workmen such as fitters, boilermakers, shipwrights, plumbers, etc., classifying them as skilled laborers and giving them work that in private yards is done exclusively by the skilled craftsmen. By selecting first the rougher classes of work and then progressing gradually on to the operations which require the highest skill, a stage is reached when, in the same department, side by side with each other, it is frequently found that in the wages of two men performing identical operations there was a difference of 10s. or 15s. a week.

Very little sympathy is felt for the old craft spirit, that desire to retain the skilled jobs for a select class, and the policy of the Admiralty in breaking down this class barrier would be better appreciated and supported if it were not for the suspicion that their actuating motive is cheapness and the elimination of the higher paid mechanic.

FUTURE CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor, special labor correspondent.
LONDON, England.—In view of the excellent work accomplished by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who has repeatedly fought the disruptive elements inside his organization, one cannot but sympathize with his condemnation of the government in a speech in the House of Commons in regard to the question of the future control of the railways.

Mr. Thomas complained that although a member of a government committee upon which there were representatives of employers, labor, and the Board of Trade, to consider questions concerning the control and administration of the railways, the intentions of the government were only made known to him and his colleagues

by a press report of a speech by Mr. Winston Churchill during his election campaign. This attitude on the part of the government is disconcerting to a man in Mr. Thomas' position, and tends to destroy the prestige which a successful trade union leader must retain if he is to maintain discipline among his members.

Besides, it plays into the hands of the extremists by giving color to their representations that government committees with a sprinkling of Labor representatives are so many means of creating delay and that the real issues are decided by a kind of secret diplomacy which can only be successfully met by direct industrial action.

Secrecy in a matter that so vitally affects the Nation's interests is a policy that fails to inspire confidence in anybody entrusted with the Nation's well-being. If the government has decided on a policy in regard to the railways it should be officially announced together with the reasons which led to its adoption, so that the public may judge it on its merits.

A number of conferences have been held between representatives of the unions and the railway executive acting on behalf of the government, but the proceedings have not been made public.

FRENCH RAILWAYMEN FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent.
PARIS, France.—An important meeting of the railwaymen of Paris and neighborhood was held at the Bourse du Travail recently when demands were put forward which included a sliding scale of wages, an eight-hour day, a weekly holiday, and the nationalization of railways. The meeting instructed the executive of the Railwaymen's Federation to obtain these demands by a given date.

The announcement of the sentence passed on M. Idol by the Bourse court-martial for having organized the lightning strike on the Paris-lyons Mediterranean Railway Company in January was received with loud expressions of disapproval. There were over 20 speeches. Mr. Bidecaray, the secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation, declared that the transport crisis was in great measure due to the lack of directing power manifested by the authorities. The necessary repairs to the rolling stock could easily be effected and the service generally improved if only more confidence were placed in the railway employees. During the four years of war the railwaymen had shown unsurpassed devotion to duty, the engine drivers, for instance, often working 40 consecutive hours. There was never a complaint as long as the war lasted. Now that the war was over the railwaymen felt that their patience had been tried far enough, and it was hoped there would be no unnecessary delay by the government in meeting their demands.

CONDITIONS BETTER IN BUILDING FIELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A decidedly optimistic tone is found in reports issued by the Department of Labor during the last 10 days on building. Data gathered from all parts of the country speak convincingly of an increase in building and construction work, especially in the middle west, where private interests are decidedly active.

A significant development, according to the Department of Labor, is the interest being taken by financial and building interests throughout the country in the problem of financing the unprecedented building activities which are essential to make up the building deficiency growing out of the curtailments in this field during the war.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.
LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Federation of British Industries, a resolution was passed "that the federation should take immediate action in conjunction, if possible, with the Engineering Employers Federation and the national organizations representing Labor, with a view to summoning a joint conference of employers and employees on the lines suggested by the National Alliance of Employers and Employees, for the formation of proposals for dealing with the present grave condition of industrial unrest." This resolution has been sent to the members of the government, and the matter is also before the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, and the National Alliance has asked the Prime Minister to receive a deputation so that the matter may be submitted to him in detail.

LONGSHOREMEN ON STRIKE

NORFOLK, Virginia.—Eighteen hundred railroad longshoremen struck yesterday, because, they said, the United States Railroad Administration had refused to pay any attention to their protests or to the recommendation of a local investigating committee which looked into their complaints. The strike tied up all shipments at the railroad terminals on the water front.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Acreage of planting in the cotton belt has been reduced 31.98 per cent, according to a report to a convention of planters. The convention, amid laughter, adopted a motion laying "under the table" a telegram from Governor Allen of Kansas criticizing the acreage reduction movement as restraint of trade.

SPECIFIC DEMANDS OF FRENCH LABOR

Secretary of General Confederation of Labor Sets These Forth at the Request of the Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent.
PARIS, France.—Mr. Clemenceau having requested the delegates of the Confédération Générale du Travail, at a recent interview, to present him with a detailed statement of the confederation's demands, Mr. Jouhaux, secretary of the federation, drew up the following statement which appeared in the Matin.

"At the present moment it is the general conviction that the reorganization of the country is necessary in order to adapt its administration and its government to the economic conditions of modern life. So far, nobody has yet come forward having sufficient courage and good will to create that organization of common interests which the vital necessities of the country demand. For lack of a definite program and of guiding rules of action, we continue to walk blindfolded, pursuing an economic policy without any definite trend. In all parts of the world, meanwhile, a change is coming over economic systems, a change due to the demands which progress is making. We do not take sufficient notice of the unrest and discontent which has arisen, and we pay too little attention to the necessity of reorganizing our methods of work and of modernizing our plant; thus we unknowingly fall back into the mistakes of the past.

Foundations of Reorganized Labor

"The war has brought about reform in the method of production and such reform should find its full development in an economic reorganization. An unlimited opportunity for technical education and a continuous development of the means of industry should form the foundations of the reorganized labor of the future. There should be ample opportunity for making use of every material resource, of every discovery and invention. Sterile routine which prevents all initiative in the individual should be wholly done away with. All restriction on output must be abolished and also overwork on the part of the producer, both of which injure the production itself.

"The militant workers are certain of these truths and they know that the peace which is to be framed will in no respect resemble any peace which history has heretofore made. They are aware that, owing to the world interests which it covers and owing to the necessity for the preservation of world equilibrium, the conditions of the peace cannot afford to allow of backwardness in the economic organizations of any nation. The workers, therefore, immediately after the signing of the armistice, drew up a minimum program which they consider meets the demands of the time. Considering that it is essential at the present time that an appeal should be made to those forces which by their experience alone are in a position to make a successful effort, the Confédération has demanded the establishment of a National Economic Council which shall be supported by district economic councils. On these bodies will be represented the working classes, as well as other sections, who will contribute their technical skill, their knowledge of existing conditions, and their views on the organization of the conditions of labor and the methods of production.

"In this manner the workers by their experience and their knowledge, and by agreement with the interested parties, will have their part in fixing the conditions under which Labor shall be called on for its maximum effort and output. The Confédération Générale du Travail in demanding that its program be put into operation declares that the old order of things must disappear. It has been proved to work injuriously against the spread of technical progress and general consumption. The C. G. T. declares that dictation must give place to the more democratic method of intelligent discussion.

Minimum Demand

"The workers' minimum program is contained in the following demands:

Official recognition of trades unions organizations; intervention in every branch of industry; access to the management; transformation of political administration into an economic administration; expropriation of the bureaucracy and its replacement by organization which will insure a maximum of technical skill in every branch of industry. Such measures are those which will insure that the Nation shall march forward to that goal of progress which is today an essential existence. Moreover, the improvement of mechanical plant through the application of technical knowledge, the lessening of the hours of work which will insure the decrease of human fatigue, should result in an increase of production and in the powers of consumption. Only a daring policy will bring about the reforms which we demand, a policy which will not bow to vested interests, which will override the opposition of individuals and will refuse to consider anything but the legitimate way in which the interests of the whole community can best be served. In the working class this interest of the whole community finds its determined and devoted champion. And that is the reason why the rights of the workers are the very basis of that economic and social reconstruction to which events have led the country."

DRASTIC IRISH WAGE PROPOSALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Feb. 20).—The big strike in Belfast seems to be dying out. The corporation services are now working again though measures are still in force for the protection of workers who have returned in defiance of "peaceful picketing." The Engineering Employers Association intimated their intention of opening their works and about 60 per cent of the men turned up for work; some were intimidated by the pickets and returned home, but most of the firms managed to restart work.

A movement is on foot in the linen trade among the employers to abolish the 6 o'clock start and to fall into line with the shipyard and engineering trade, starting work at 8 o'clock in the morning. This move would be a popular one.

The Irish Transport Workers Union has sent a letter to the County Dublin Farmers Association containing the demands of the "laborers to the farmers for the coming year. The main item is the demand for a weekly wage of 50s. for all able-bodied men, and 35s. for boys of 16 to 18. The program if adopted will change all agricultural conditions in Ireland, as it must be remembered that pre-war rates were from 15s. to 18s. a week.

RECENT BELFAST STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Belfast correspondent.
BELFAST, Ireland.—At the time of writing the Belfast strike is over, the members of the Boilermakers Union and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers having decided to accept the recommendation of the general strike committee to return to work on the terms offered by the shipyard owners, pending the settlement of the hours question on a national basis. These two unions total some 14,000 members and have been the center of the strike, and their decision really governs all the rest. According to all accounts, some of the strikers are disappointed with their committee's conduct of the strike, but undoubtedly a large number of what may be termed the by-strikers, who became involved against their better judgment, brought pressure to bear. Amongst these were the corporation employees who had no fault to find with their employers.

WEEK OF 48 HOURS REFUSED

BROCKTON, Massachusetts.—A proposal by the Brockton Manufacturers Association for a 48-hour week for shoe operatives in this district was rejected yesterday by the joint shoe council, representing 13,000 workers. Members of the council said they would accept nothing but a 44-hour schedule. The present working week here is 54 hours.

CANADA'S PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL REFORM

Minister of Labor Describes Government Idea of Procuring the Cooperation of Capital and Labor in Reform Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—After making known the government's appointment of a joint commission of representatives of Capital and Labor to investigate industrial conditions in Canada in a speech before the upper house on Wednesday, Senator Gideon Robertson, the Minister of Labor, declared that representatives of the shipbuilders were in Ottawa conferring with representatives of Labor, negotiating in regard to their differences, and seeking to establish new uniform wage scales, and, a week ago, as the result of a conference between western miners and the operators, held in the capital, a serious dispute, which might have had grave consequences, was smoothed over.

One year ago the country was facing a "tie-up" of the coal production of Nova Scotia, and with it the paralysis of the transportation of munition material to our army overseas, but a few days ago, as the result of both sides giving allegiance to the 12 bases of settlement which he had laid down, an agreement had been reached in regard to wages and working conditions for the year 1919, and the result was that the stability and unbroken maintenance of coal production was assured, and without the slightest recourse to compulsion.

He was not of the opinion that legislation of a compulsory character could be of the slightest value in aiding or in any way improving the situation. The government at all events was working along the lines of greater cooperation and understanding, and he felt confident that by this means, by a better understanding between employers and employees, a more hopeful order could be secured.

There were those who urged upon the government the need for strong action, for drastic regulations if bolshevism was not to prevail, and life and property to be endangered. But for his own part he was of the opinion that force was not the remedy. On the contrary he felt that, if the country wanted bolshevism, the way to get it was by force.

"One week ago," continued Senator Robertson, "it was decided to hold a conference with the captains of industry. They came to Ottawa, all of them who could, and we discussed matters all day last Friday. I laid before them for consideration a certain course of action, and asked for their views as to its wisdom, and they gave it their approval just as it had been given by many leaders of Labor before. And, as a result of that conference, instead of the Parliament or the government saying to Labor and Capital, 'Do this' or 'Do that,' we propose appointing a small commission of five or seven men who will absolutely command the confidence of the public, asking them to proceed to all centers of industry to survey the situation; to get all the facts; and to let us have their recommendations as to what should be done in the interests of both Labor and Capital before May 15. And upon that report, upon those recommendations, we propose basing a government policy for the promotion of greater harmony in the industrial and labor work."

"That inquiry will go so far as to find out what are the possibilities of joint control and operation of certain industries by Labor and Capital. It may not be feasible in certain industries; it may not be as feasible in some industries as in others; but I am convinced that, as a result of conversations with industrial workers, that complete democracy in our industrial life is just as feasible and just as necessary as complete democracy in our political life."

Continuing, Senator Robertson said that another reason why Labor felt it should be given a voice in the control of industry, was because of the charge against it of inefficiency. Employers made the charge that increased wages brought no corresponding increase of efficiency from workmen. That charge, perhaps, was in some measure true. But he was of the opinion that, if they had joint control of industry, if employees were jointly interested in its success with employers, and knew that it was to their own interest to increase production, the case would be different.

"I say that this will come about some day," said Senator Robertson, "and in my humble judgment it is the only way by which Canada can be kept free from industrial conflict."

Sensor Robertson added that the country had much unemployment, although not nearly as much as had been feared might be the case some time ago. Last October the government had a conference with manufacturers in Ottawa, and it had taken the view that, so long as the cost of living remained high, there should be no reduction in wages.

In conclusion, Senator Robertson said that in all the provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, the unemployment situation was improving, and he felt confident that, within six months, Canada would be faced with an actual shortage of labor. The government has established 65 employment offices throughout the Dominion, and they were rendering excellent services.

In the week ending March 22 alone, these offices had had 4289 applications for employment and had placed 1788 men into positions. The situation was improving every day, and everything considered, future prospects were not such as to cause worry or alarm.

TAILORS GET ADVANCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Increased wages and a 44-hour working week have been granted to customs tailors, according to a representative of the union, the new schedule to go into effect on Monday. It is believed that this action will avert the strike that has been threatened. The increase to week-workers amounts to about \$2, and that granted to piece workers is about 10 per cent.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY
DES MOINES, Iowa.—The House of Representatives has passed the Senate measure declaring that human labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce, and permitting organization of unions for the purpose of bettering the conditions of workers.

PEDDLING AND THE DISCHARGED MAN

Defense Council Official Says That Opportunity for Better Work Is to Be Given Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There has been much criticism of the fact that so many soldiers and sailors, still wearing their uniforms, have been appearing on the streets and going from house to house as peddlers of all sorts of things from favoring extracts to sheet music. Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors of the Council of National Defense, has, therefore, requested state and municipal officers to furnish him or his representatives with a list of discharged soldiers and sailors who have applied for licenses of this kind and to keep him informed of future applications.

"The growing number of peddlers among discharged men in uniform has become very noticeable in many of the larger cities," said Colonel Woods. "It is my belief that, in many cases, this is due to the fact that the discharged soldier or sailor has not been able to secure suitable employment immediately, and turned to peddling as the quickest and easiest way to become immediately self-supporting. The sight of a man in uniform peddling on the streets is extremely undesirable and suggests to the public that he has been neglected, and that no effort is being made to obtain suitable employment for him."

"It is my purpose to get in touch with every discharged soldier and sailor who has taken out a peddler's license, and see that he has the opportunity to engage in some form of more suitable work. This, of course, will determine at once whether the discharged man has taken up peddling from choice or from necessity. If local authorities will cooperate with me in this matter, I am very confident that we will find that in the majority of cases it has been a matter of necessity rather than choice, and that the discharged soldier or sailor who has engaged in this sort of work will welcome an opportunity of obtaining employment which is more dignified and in all probability more remunerative. I feel sure that the men of the American army and navy hold the uniform in very high regard, and will do nothing to bring it into disrepute if it can possibly be avoided."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSION

PETERBORO, New Hampshire.—George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, will discuss jointly the League of Nations plan under the auspices of the Men's Club here on April 11. The discussion was arranged by Prof. W. H. Schofield of Harvard, president of the club.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC PLANS

MANILA, Philippines.—Filipino officials, following a study of independence plans, will instruct the special mission now in America as to what form of republic is desired, it is announced here.

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SYSTEM OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

Much Partisanship Is Shown in Relative Merits of Scrutin-de-Liste and Scrutin-d'Arrondissement Methods of Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Although so little has been determined, the causes that are associated with the system of the French elections, of which there is to be a complete and satisfying series before the year is out, are moving on, and, to some that seems to be the best that can be said of them. There is a sad tardiness, and in some quarters apparent indifference in regard to these deeply important matters, but one by one they are quickening now. The questions are mainly of three classes: the date of the elections, as to which, anyhow, it is now known that the municipal variety will be the first; the question of universal suffrage, upon which the commission presided over by Mr. Alexandre Varenne is earnestly at work, and which is reported upon occasionally; and then the great and much argued question as to the method by which the parliamentary elections are to be carried through in the future, either by "the scrutin-de-liste" with possible improvements, meaning that the candidates for deputy in any particular department are all lumped together, as it were, and the elector is then called upon to vote for just as many as are to be elected, all in a group, or by the "scrutin-d'arrondissement" as at present in force, by which the department is divided into arrondissements, and only one deputy is elected for each arrondissement. This latter is also called the uninominal vote, and the chief and prevailing argument against it by those who would return to the old "scrutin-de-liste" arrangement with perhaps some slight modifications (it has been tried once and abandoned since its first adoption in 1871, and its rejection in 1876) is that, by establishing the personal element so directly and intimately, as it were, between the candidate and the elector, the way is opened for bribery and corruption in full measure, and that, in effect, they are practised vigorously, the deputies particularly exercising influence to obtain offices in the public services for voters or the friends of voters. It is obvious that there is, and in the circumstances must be, much that is sound in this objection, and France desires to make her parliamentary life purer and more efficient in the future.

Votes for Women
At a recent meeting of the Universal Suffrage Commission, presided over by Mr. Varenne, the amendments so far advanced to the bill for electoral reform were examined. It decided upon the detachment of the amendments relative to votes for women, which questions would have their place in the discussion on the electoral bill and the eligibility of women for the municipal and cantonal elections. The commission rejected amendments presented by Mr. Louis Andrieux favoring new systems, and one by Mr. de Castellau regarding distribution by the candidates of voting bulletins and election circulars was likewise rejected. The commission more recently received a deputation from the bureau of the municipal council of Paris, which came to support a proposition for the reform of the scrutiny for the Paris municipal elections. It afterward adopted an amendment presented by Mr. Cottoli and several of his Algerian colleagues, the object of which was to maintain the electoral system at present in force in the Algerian departments. To this it may be added that the bureaux of the municipal and departmental assemblies have approached Mr. Clemenceau as to whether it is not now possible to fix a date for the municipal elections, but the president of the council said that it was impossible to do anything in this matter until demobilization was completed, or at all events, more advanced.

The Radical Socialists in the Chamber have recently taken up the question of electoral reform, which circumstances seemed to impose upon them, somewhat against their will as it is suspected, for it is understood that this group has no particular affection for any measures of reform of this kind, and in the preceding Parliament they opposed it with all their power, either by direct attack or oblique maneuver. They have now come to a serious examination of the question as to whether, since with the war circumstances in many respects have changed so much, it is not now necessary to undertake some of the reforms against which only the other day they sternly set themselves.

They gave an attentive and even sympathetic hearing to statements made in the Chamber in favor of reform by Mr. Varenne and Mr. William Bertrand. The former dealt with what is known as the Dessoye report, indicating the political reasons which finally condemn the uninominal scrutiny and recommending a system of electoral reform with improvements on the old scrutin-de-liste. One of the chief aims of reformers who would adopt some form of departmental scrutin-de-liste is to bring the electors and the elected into closer understanding with each other, and to secure a fairer and more exact representation of the popular desires in the matter of elections than is afforded by this system as previously tried, while at the same time avoiding that too close intimacy leading to the exercise of the quid pro quo as between the two—secret services in return for votes and influence, and so forth—which is the evil of the arrondissement system. Ideas turn upon proposals for a second scrutin-de-liste after the first has made the rejection of certain candidates emphatically manifest, while the

Dessoye system is the scrutin-de-liste without a "second tour" but the proportional application of the lower voting to the higher.

Three Alternatives

After the discussion in the Chamber, the Radical Socialist group held a meeting of its own under the presidency of Mr. René Renoult to consider the whole question, and 15 speakers debated upon the three alternatives submitted—either to maintain the present system of "scrutin d'arrondissement," to adopt the scrutin-de-liste with the "second tour," or the Dessoye system. After an exchange of views, the meeting determined to adjourn, and ask each of its members to formulate his views in writing, and vote for one or other of the three systems. When this was subsequently done, it was made clear that the whole group favored some kind of reform, and that it gave preference to the scrutin-de-liste system "avec deux tours," and indicated that if this were not adopted, its second choice would be for the Dessoye system. In order to make the examination thorough, it was further inquired what would be the choice of the group if the scrutin-de-liste with the "second tour" were entirely removed from the question, and it was a choice of either the Dessoye system or the "scrutin d'arrondissement." The voting on this point was 59 for the Dessoye system and 49 for the other, about a third of the members abstaining from voting.

The fact that the system which at present prevails received as many as 49 votes made it appear that really on the general question there was a wide divergence of views in the party, and that it was not quite practicable or politic to impose any particular recommendation on the group. Consequently full liberty of action was left to each individual member. The ardent supporters of reform have been somewhat disappointed by this result, for it was thought that if the strong Radical Socialist Party could have been brought to make a firm party demand for reform of some definite kind there might be something done soon. The said ardent supporters, however, console themselves with the reflection that at any rate the scrutin d'arrondissement seems sufficiently condemned and that no government could impose it again on the electorate.

However, there are delays and delays in the Chamber, and it is made to appear that every question with which the State of France is beset in these disturbed times must be given preference over it. Several of the newspapers are vehement in their complaints of the small attention which the Chamber appears disposed to give the question, despite the fact that, as Le Temps says, there is no doubt whatever that the country wishes for electoral reform. All parties, leagues, associations, groups, it says, demand energetically the suppression of the scrutin d'arrondissement. Scrutin-de-liste with one appeal to the voting, the same with two, integral or fragmentary proportional selection, such were the systems put forward in opposition to each other, but the most resolute partisans of the proportional asked themselves if they should not rally to the Dessoye system notwithstanding its imperfections. That is Le Temps.

Change May Unseat Deputies

It is suggested that the apathy of the Chamber is largely, if not entirely, due to the fear of very many deputies that if there is any change in the system of election they will lose their seats. Their argument, as exercised in their own mind only, is that at any rate the old system secured their election, and that there is no guarantee that any other would, while this argument becomes the stronger as their consciences remind them of the extent to which they may have exercised those little inducements toward support which it is the object of electoral reform to stop.

L'Humanité has some satirical comments on the situation, and suggests that the reason why, on the other hand, certain deputies are enthusiastic now for a change of system is not so much that they are imbued with enthusiasm for reform, but that they have had or heard of threats from their constituents, and that they believe that unless there is a change in the method and the threatening parties are rendered powerless they will lose their seats. This official organ of the Socialists mentions that on the eve of the war the party demanded almost unanimously a change to the scrutin-de-liste with proportional representation, a system which it claims is characterized both by logic and justice. It says that consequently it was condemned, various sections not liking it because of its logic and jus-

tice, words which appeared to have had their day. It was a system, they said, which would oblige each party to organize itself, to present a clear program and only to be able to count on adherents to that program, and it was likewise a system which would give to each party the number of elected to which it was numerically entitled, and would prevent the obliteration of minorities. Socialists elected by Socialists in their own interest would remain faithful to socialism; radicals, soliciting only radical votes, would not then permit themselves any republican weaknesses. This newspaper says that the commission that has been inquiring into the matter has been too careful of tactics and too timid, but that whatever system is ultimately chosen it must be better than that which prevails today.

The Civic League has also been examining this question deeply and has come to the conclusion that the best system for the future would be a regional scrutin-de-liste with proportional representation, by which it is claimed that ideals and not persons would be served. Mr. Henry Berthelmy, professor of administrative law, has made a close investigation into the subject and advances reasons why this system, somewhat awe-inspiring as it seems in the idea of an appeal to a whole region at a time, would be the best, showing how he considers parties and their programs would then be represented in the Chamber at their full value and not above it.

SWEDEN'S INITIATION OF AN AIR SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Scandinavia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—A number of prominent banks, shipping companies, industrial enterprises and private persons, have taken the initiative in forming a company with the object, after the necessary preliminaries have been carried out, of carrying on air traffic both in Sweden and with other countries. The company is to be known as "Svenska Lufttrafikaktiebolaget," the Swedish Air-Traffic Company Limited. The capital is at present fixed at 1,000,000 crowns, and the shares have been subscribed by the founders.

During the summer of last year, the public had already learned that a committee had been appointed on the initiative of shareholders in this company to investigate the possibilities of starting an organized air service in Sweden. However, the result of the committee's investigations showed that mail and passenger traffic, founded on the present development of the air service, would demand an enormous outlay of capital with very little prospect of return. As the armistice has brought about increased activity in the plans for using the flying service for civil traffic in the larger countries, however, there is now every prospect of obtaining everything that is necessary for inaugurating this air service with a reasonable promise of economy and security.

The company, with the assistance of experts, will now proceed to test various machines, and will investigate as to the most suitable routes. It will also make preparations for the erection of aerodromes in the interior as well as on the coast. At the same time the company hopes to be able to cooperate with similar enterprises in other countries so that Sweden may obtain her rightful share in the international passenger and mail services which it is reasonable to anticipate. Later on, when further progress has been made in the art of flying, the company hopes still further to enlarge its activities.

HOW CANADA SUPPLIED POTASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Toronto section of the Society of Chemical Industry listened to an interesting and instructive address by Dr. A. J. Wilson of the Mines Branch, Ottawa, who described how the cement plants of Canada and the United States assisted in supplying industries with potash during the period of the war. Fourteen plants in the United States, the speaker stated, installed special machinery for collecting the gas and dust from kilns. By one method the dust was gathered by electric devices; by another a system of water-spraying washed the gases in large chambers, the solution then being evaporated and water soluble potash recovered. By the electric method 40 per cent of potash was recovered and by the water-spraying method 95 per cent. The future of the potash market, Dr. Wilson said, is uncertain, but he predicted a great increase in the demand for fertilizer.

CARLISTS IN SPAIN IN DIVIDED CAMPS

Differences Due to Don Jaime, the Pretender, Who, Formerly Pro-Austrian, Is Said to Have Lately Turned Pro-Ally

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There is so little that is bright and entertaining and at the same time free from deep anxiety in Spanish politics at the present time, that, in moments when the home situation appears almost as bad as it can be, the revelations of one of the prettiest quarrels one would ever wish to read about in connection with the affairs of a pretender to a throne and his supporters seem to come as something of a blessing.

The chief characters in the comedy are Don Jaime, the Pretender, son of Don Carlos (the party being in consequence more properly but less frequently described as Jaimeistas), occasionally described as the "Augusto Caudillo," or the splendid leader, who spent the war period in Austria and is now back in Paris where he has a flat; Don Francisco de Melgar, his private secretary, who during the said war period devoted much energy to informing the public of the tribulations of his master and his strong pro-ally sentiment, and to denouncing the Germanophile proceedings of the main sections of the party in Spain; and Don Juan Vasquez de Mella who, with the Marques de Cerralbo, is one of the Jaimeista chiefs. As editor and chief controller of the Carlist organ, El Correo Español, a Madrid daily newspaper, the last named has been discharging heavy journalistic artillery all through the war at the Allies and all their works, and apparently has been for the day when the good Kaiser—whose religious and other qualities he often extolled—and his noble Germans should march through Spain to the relief of Gibraltar.

Remarkable News Items

In the early period of the war El Correo Español sank the British fleet and annihilated the allied armies once a week, and was joyful continually. Its remarkable information, gained direct from the German Embassy, and the vigorous way that it had of presenting it, gave it something of a European reputation, though, strange to say, its circulation in Spain sank and sank.

Semi-official statements made by Mr. Francisco de Melgar, purporting to represent Don Jaime's pro-ally sympathies, nothing was heard during the war of that personage's attitude and his views on what was going on in Spain. The pro-German campaign by El Correo Español went on vigorously right up to the end, and it was generally understood, known in fact, that it was conducted with the help of German funds. Near the end of the war, however, when it was seen that the Germans were very likely to come extremely badly out of the business, it was stated that Don Jaime, displeased with El Correo Español, had withdrawn his own financial interest from it.

All this time Don Jaime himself was in Austria, and at first it was given out that he was being extremely badly treated there as the result of the Emperor Francis Joseph's unfriendly attitude toward him. He was in Austria because he had a castle there, the Castle of Frohsdorf, and some property, and had gone there in 1914 to attend to it. Francis Joseph, it was said, made him virtually a prisoner, and subjected him to much unkind treatment, if not suffering. Later, under the Emperor Karl, the Pretender's situation seemed to improve, and he moved from his castle (which had become very uncomfortable through war privations and restrictions, particularly in the matter of automobile facilities for traveling to Vienna), to the capital, where he often dined with the Emperor and Empress, and, strange to say, was on the most excellent terms with the Spanish Embassy. Some of the facts of the man-

ner in which the Pretender's life was lived in these times were duly reported in The Christian Science Monitor as they came to Madrid.

Don Jaime's Change of Front

With the war over, Don Jaime found it pleasant to move on to Paris, no impediments being now in his way. Now he turns savagely on Vasquez de Mella and the pro-German section of his party—a majority by the way—accusing them of having acted contrary to his orders and spoiled everything, at the same time demanding various acts of penance from them. But the pro-German Jaimeistas say no, and they do more than insinuate that the "Augusto Caudillo" has been playing a very deep and double game, that he has been sitting on the fence, a crafty opportunist, waiting to see which side won the war. They deny that he ever sent them pro-ally instructions. On the other hand they had reason to believe he was sympathetic with their policy. And in effect and finally they tell him that they take their policy from the last wishes of his father and will continue to do so.

Those who have nothing to do with the case and are mere lookers-on remark that while they do believe that Don Jaime was largely pro-ally at heart, being so much attached to France, he was undoubtedly pro-Austrian also, through relations and interest. This might not have been quite the same thing as pro-German, but Europe was hardly recognizing the difference, and it is further remarked that Don Jaime, by silence and otherwise, certainly did something to deserve the description of opportunist.

For some days before official publicity was given to the affair and the whole truth came out, there were rumors running in political circles in Madrid, which served for the relaxation of politicians harassed by the Catalonian and other problems. It was said that the pro-German Jaimeistas had had a strong note from the Caudillo; and while it was urged on his behalf that he had many times during the war expressed his disapproval of their conduct, they now declared that he had never done so and they pointed out that they had published documents received from him expressing his agreement with all that the newspaper was doing. Mr. Francisco de Melgar, however, had insisted all the time that Don Jaime was Francophile absolutely, and that once the war was over that would very quickly be shown. The time for the demonstration had now evidently arrived.

Carlist Primates

The first report was that definite orders had been received in Madrid that El Correo Español should at once publish in its columns a declaration of repentance for the violence of its Germanophile campaign, and should reverse its policy without delay. The "Carlist primates," as they are called, who had been responsible for that policy for more than four years, refused to comply with this instruction from the Caudillo in Paris. A split in the party took place immediately, a section of it siding with Don Jaime and urging that the Germanophilism had really been carried too far and was no good now anyway; while others stuck to Mr. Vasquez de Mella, who, although in recent times less violently Germanophile, and not having the advantage of special information from the German Embassy—for the time being practically defunct—is not at all inclined to admit having been in the wrong. There is still German propaganda in Spain. There immediately arose some pointed discussions as to the proprietorship of El Correo Español. What was precisely the nature of these is not known beyond the fact that the Mella Party suggested that, to say the least, Don Jaime had no absolute right of interference. The statement issued during the war that the Pretender had got rid of his share in the proprietorship, whether true or not, is now remembered. At the same time it was declared that Don Jaime was particularly indignant with some of the Carlist

chiefs, because the rumor had been spread about that he had been in contact with the leaders of the Portuguese monarchical insurrection, and that these tales had got to the ears of the King. On their side the Mella Party said that much of the trouble had been fomented by Mr. Francisco de Melgar, who had been playing the part of mischief-maker to the best of his ability. They did not hesitate to say that Don Francisco had been lavishly supplied with French gold, and that he had, for the purposes of his case, invented the most extraordinary fairy tales about his master during the period when the latter was supposed to be enduring the discomforts of imprisonment in Austria. Among those who now took the side of Don Jaime were many who said that they had been deceived in their Germanophilism during the war.

With Don Jaime demanding the "act of repentance" by the Carlist official organ, and with Mr. Vasquez de Mella, sitting in control, and flatly refusing to do anything of the kind, the situation was peculiarly interesting, and the next move was anxiously anticipated by a curious public.

AIR FLIGHTS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—India has been on the tip of excitement over the two voyages made by aeroplane between England and India. Particulars of these flights have been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, and the immediate purpose of this dispatch is to note the widespread interest which they have aroused all over the country. Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta, those favored centers which have been visited by the aerial giants associated with the name of Handley-Page, have been the subject of unceasing envy by cities which have not been so favored, and the one subject which appears to interest Madras at the present moment is how soon a flight to Australia will be attempted, making Madras a place of call on the way.

Airplane at Calcutta

The first Handley-Page machine, originally manned by Generals Salmon and Borton, Captain Ross-Smith and two mechanics, lay out on the Calcutta race course under an improvised shamiana, during the two or three weeks of its enforced sojourn here (it had damaged a wing in landing). It was visited during that time by thousands of people, hailing from every part of India, and great was the wonder which it excited. Later on, however, it was found that the exposed situation in which it remained at Calcutta had had the unfortunate result of exposing it to the fine penetrating dust which pervades the capital at this season of the year. As a consequence, the feed of the petrol tank became choked, and instead of a non-stop flight to Allahabad, which had been planned when the machine left Calcutta, it had to descend about halfway. The trouble was speedily put right, however, and the journey to Allahabad, to Delhi, and finally to Lahore, where the Handley-Page is resting at the moment of writing, was completed without any further mishap. General Borton, who was in command throughout, assured an interviewer in Lahore that the machine had been completely free from engine trouble throughout the entire voyage. Its two engines had done 140 hours' actual driving of the machine in the air without any further attention than the cleaning of the plugs and magnets. These engines develop 360 horsepower and weigh only 900 pounds each.

A Forced Landing

A very different experience was that of Brigadier-General McEwan, who flew from Ipswich to within a hundred and fifty miles of Karachi. His machine is described as one of the biggest that have ever been in the air. It is a sister machine to that which took 40 people on board in England a month

or two back. The machine weighs 14 tons when fully loaded, and actually weighed well over 13 tons during the flight which has just been completed. It has four engines of 350 horsepower but was underpowered in proportion to its size and weight, and it was found necessary throughout the voyage to run the engines at a far greater number of revolutions than normally, with the result that engine trouble was set up, and General McEwan found it impossible to complete the journey, and made a forced landing on the beach at Omara, the landing station of the Indo-European telegraph company, 150 miles from Karachi. General McEwan completed the journey to Karachi on board a British man-of-war, but his companion, Captain Hallett, with a lieutenant and a flight sergeant, managed to get two out of the four engines going, and with great difficulty reached Karachi through the air, after throwing everything possible overboard.

A PEACE MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRIDGEBURG, Ontario.—The Welland County Council is endeavoring to interest the Ontario Hydro Commission in the proposed Peace Memorial Bridge between Ft. Erie and Buffalo. Such a structure, the council points out, would permit of the linking up of the Toronto and Niagara frontier radial line with Buffalo, which cannot now be accomplished. Canadian and American committees interested in the scheme are also making an effort to gain the cooperation of the Hydro Commission in connection with the undertaking.

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APPLYING WHITLEY REPORT IN ENGLAND

British Trade Unions Consider Draft Scheme for Application of Labor Councils to Government Industrial Employees

LONDON, England—A preliminary conference of representatives of trade unions having members directly employed in government industrial establishments, and officials of the government departments concerned, was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, to discuss a draft scheme for the application of the Whitley report to industrial persons directly employed by the government, which had been drawn up by an inter-departmental committee presided over by the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M. P., and approved by the War Cabinet. Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, presided, and there were present representatives from the Treasury, Ministry of Labor, Admiralty, War Office, Ministry of Munitions, Air Ministry, and H. M. Office of Works.

Harmony in Industry

In opening the proceedings, the Minister of Labor said he considered the conference one of the most important gatherings which could have been held at the present time and place. The policy of the Whitley scheme, he thought, probably offered the greatest possible hope for the future good relations between employers and employees. He believed the keynote of the scheme was the idea of obtaining the greatest harmony between the managing side of the business and those who were at work in the business. The way by which that was to be obtained was by giving the workpeople a far greater share than they had ever had in the past in determining the conditions under which the work was to be carried out. That was a policy they were all agreed on, and he believed a great many of the troubles in the past and which were now facing them could have been avoided if only the workpeople could have been taken into consultation on the conditions on which business was to be run. He was certain that in the future greater harmony could be obtained if the ability and advice of the men performing the functions in the yards and shops were made available to the men carrying on the business. The government, Sir Robert declared, was wholeheartedly supporting that policy and agreed that it should be carried out in the most complete fashion in all the shops and yards for which the government was responsible.

They had been called together that day to arrange a scheme by which the necessary adjustments, which were required in each organization to carry out these fundamentals, could be made.

"The scheme the government proposes," the Labor Minister continued, "is divided roughly into two types of council, the departmental and the trade council, and I dare say you appreciate by this time why it is that we require to have these two different types of council. So far as the departmental council is concerned, its function is to take into view the conditions of the whole department, not divided by trades at all, but taking all the trades that may be engaged in that particular organization or shop. When formed, the council, composed partly of the workmen and partly of the management, shall arrange the conditions of labor and the conditions under which the industry is being carried on.

Need of Trade Councils

"On the other hand, the trade council recognizes a different plan. It is necessary to recognize it. I know, for example, if it came to a question of boiler-makers' wages in a government shipyard, the boiler-makers would not thank shipwrights or blacksmiths for any advice they might give. When you come to the question of wages, it is plain that you must deal with the particular trade whose wages are in question. Accordingly, in addition to the departmental council it will be necessary to have trade councils. In addition to this departmental council and trade council, which will represent the whole body of departments on the one hand, and the whole body of trades as far as the workers are concerned, you want lesser forms of organization to deal locally with questions as they arise, and therefore we expect that the departmental council will set up shop committees or factory committees, so that you will have in every organization a local committee formed both of employers and employees, which will be ready to deal with the settlement of any local grievance which arises. If they cannot settle a grievance, it will be necessary to come to a wider form of committee, and if they in their turn cannot settle it, it will ultimately come to the departmental council. The whole object of the scheme is to deal with grievances as they arise, and to prevent them causing a stoppage of work, and to insure to the greatest possible extent that human intelligence can secure harmony and peace in the industry."

Going on to speak of the setting up of joint industrial councils as between private employers and employees, Sir Robert Horne said that the Ministry of Labor had first got the parties together, and then asked them to develop their own form of organization. Resolutions were passed by the conference accepting the scheme as submitted by the Ministry of Labor as a basis for the formation of Whitley councils in government departments, and agreeing to the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives of trade unions, groups of trade unions, and government departments represented at the conference for the purpose of setting up the machinery to put the councils and committees into operation; agree-

ing to the proposals to set up joint industrial councils for government departments, and recommending that provision be made for reference to arbitration by a standing arbitration council or other suitable body in any cases in which the treasury or the employing department were not prepared to approve and adopt a recommendation of a joint council.

The conference appointed a provisional committee, consisting of 20 members representing in equal proportions the engineering, shipbuilding, building, miscellaneous trades, and general labor, to cooperate with representatives of government departments, namely, the Treasury, the Admiralty, the War Office, Ministry of Munitions, Air Ministry, Office of Works, and the Ministry of Labor in drafting the constitutions of the various departmental and trade joint councils.

CANADA'S REDUCED WAR APPROPRIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The termination of the great war is responsible for a greatly reduced war appropriation by the Canadian Government. For the next fiscal year instead of being \$500,000,000 as was the case during the last year, it will be only \$350,000,000, Sir Thomas White has given notice of the following government resolution:

1. That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding \$350,000,000 be granted to His Majesty, toward defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the governor-in-council during the year ending March 31, 1920, for the defense and security of Canada; the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada and demobilization of the Canadian forces; the promoting of trade and industry, and transportation facilities; the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the governor-in-council in consequence of the war; and payments made or expenditure incurred during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, for the purpose mentioned in the War Appropriation Act, 1918, and in excess of the amount authorized by the said act.

2. That the governor-in-council be empowered to raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, such sums of money less any amount borrowed in excess of the amount authorized by any war appropriation act as required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any act founded on these resolutions.

3. That the principal raised by way of loan under this act and the interest thereon shall be chargeable on the consolidated revenue fund.

BONE-DRY PROBLEM NOW BEFORE QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—On Thursday, April 10, the electors of the Province of Quebec will decide at the polls whether the Province is to be bone dry after May 1, or whether intoxicating beer and wine will continue to be sold. The temperance forces have gone into the campaign with enthusiasm and have built up a strong organization, known as the Provincial Prohibition Committee. Organizers have been sent into every part of the Province, and a great effort is being made to win a victory for total prohibition. The committee is not pinning its faith to public meetings. The individual is being sought by the campaigners, and every elector, where possible, is being canvassed.

The committee is carrying on an extensive advertising campaign in both English and French papers throughout the Province. In addition to this, posters are being distributed in English and French in the streets, and languages are being sent out from the headquarters of the committee in Montreal, and everything in the way of publicity is being done.

"The brewers and the wine merchants," the committee says in an appeal to the public, "are putting up their last fight—they want to be allowed to sell beer of 5.52 per cent proof spirits strength and wine of 15.16 per cent of proof spirits. To permit the sale of liquor in this its most enticing form, is to leave the country in the hands of the organized liquor traffic. Worse than that—with other provinces and the entire United States fully dry, it means making Quebec the barroom of this continent. Think—think of the shame and disorder that would inevitably result from such a consideration! The recent Prohibition Convention in Montreal appointed a campaign committee to meet the aggressiveness of the brewers. This committee needs your support. Support it at the polls with your vote."

Much gratification is expressed by the Prohibition Committee at the support received from prominent French Canadian citizens.

CANADA'S WAR CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Claims amounting to \$31,525,000 have been made by Canadians against enemy governments and individual enemies. These claims represent debts owed to Canadians by German and Austrian individuals and corporations to the amount of \$775,000, whilst the big balance is claimed as compensation for illegal methods of warfare pursued by the enemy. There is, however, an item included in this of \$750,000, the value of Canadian property in Germany and Austria. On the other hand, there is an amount of \$39,660,000 owed by Canadians to the enemy and property owned by them in the Dominion. The major part of this sum, namely, some \$38,000,000, is estimated as being the value of property owned in Canada by alien enemies, which includes Canadian Pacific Railway stock to the value of \$22,000,000 and Canadian Northern Railway debentures having a par value of \$200,000.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TO WAR PROBLEMS

Dr. Wellington Koo Says Highest Interest of Japan Lies in Restitution to China of the Kiaochow Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PARIS, France—Public opinion has recently been considerably stirred by the reported dissensions between China and Japan concerning the future of the Kiaochow territory. Many pessimistic rumors were spread far and wide, and some persons even cheerfully predicted a serious misunderstanding between the two great nations of the Far East. However, all such fears are refuted by His Excellency Dr. Wellington Koo, one of the leading Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference. From a conversation which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with him, it appears clear that Dr. Koo, who is Chinese Ambassador at Washington, does not admit the existence of any disagreement between his country and Japan. Although two sittings were devoted to the discussion of the question of Kiaochow on the 27th and 28th of January, Dr. Koo believes that the difference will be settled in a most friendly spirit, each side submitting its views of the case in writing and solving it with the collaboration of the representatives of the allied nations at the Peace Conference.

Two Points of View

Naturally the Chinese point of view cannot coincide with that of Japan or of Germany. Dr. Wellington Koo, however, appears very confident that Japanese statesmen will realize that the highest interest of Japan lies in the direction of a complete restitution to China of the Kiaochow territory and of all the German rights in the Shantung Province. By taking such a step, Japan would give an irrefragable proof of her goodwill and would evoke in the hearts of the Chinese people a deep and lasting gratitude which would lay the foundation for a serious and efficient collaboration between the two countries in the future. It is evident, from what the interviewer was able to gather in the course of conversation with Dr. Wellington Koo, that in the opinion of the latter the Kiaochow question affords Japan an unprecedented opportunity for ingratiating herself in the hearts of the Chinese people.

On the subject of the League of Nations, Dr. Koo was more loquacious. He has himself taken an active part on the commissions which have succeeded in drawing up the draft constitution of the league, and made a speech endorsing the report of the commission. Dr. Koo maintains that no nation is more anxious than the Chinese to see the League of Nations firmly established on a sound working basis, and that no people was more gratified than China at the news of the completion of the draft constitution which was unanimously adopted by the commission composed of 14 nations.

China is, moreover, extremely grateful to President Wilson and the other members of the commission who have all revealed a remarkable spirit of fairness and conciliation. The completion of the draft proposition marks, according to Dr. Wellington Koo, "another milestone on the road along which humanity has been toiling for centuries in search of a durable peace." Therefore China will always be happy to cooperate not only in the organization of the League of Nations, but also toward its future development.

"She is," said Dr. Koo, "quite ready to do her part."

No Fear of Bolshevism

Dr. Wellington Koo does not believe that China has anything to fear from the possible infiltration of bolshevism. She is, he said, adequately protected against such a danger by the fact that class interests do not exist in the Celestial Republic. China, nevertheless, is in complete sympathy with the Labor movement throughout the world and is extremely desirous of supporting the institution of a permanent commission of Labor in the League of Nations with a view to im-

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are busier than ever these April days. Men, women and children feel the need of new and lighter weight garments.

Then, too, they have that natural desire to secure apparel that is fashionable, dependable and good value. Mabley's stocks answer all these requirements. That is one reason why we are always busy and especially so during this period of preparation for Spring.

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proving the general condition of the working classes throughout the whole world. Of course economic conditions differ widely in China as compared with other countries, but China in her turn is about to enter on a new era of industrial evolution which will eventually oblige her to face and cope with entirely new problems and conditions.

CHOOSING CANADA'S FUTURE CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. Hume Cronyn, M. P., delivered an optimistic lecture recently before the Great War Veteran Association on the subject of "Recruiting our New Citizens." Canada, he said, needed citizens, but those who in the future would help in the life and welfare of the Dominion should be chosen with the very greatest care and a system of selection should be decided upon whereby only citizens of favored countries would be admitted to the Dominion of Canada. He believed that alien enemies should be excluded entirely for a period of years. On the point of Canada's constitutional rights to determine the composition of her population, Mr. Cronyn quoted a resolution passed in the Imperial Conference by which it was agreed that it was the inherent function of the various British possessions to decide upon who should and who should not be permitted to enjoy residence.

Referring to the recent law passed by the United States making it compulsory for the emigrants to possess at least the rudiments of education, he urged that emigrants to Canada should be required to at last read and write, if not the English language, one of a few restricted languages.

The speaker pointed out that during the period of nine years preceding the war, 2,500,000 emigrants have come to Canada; of this number 1,000,000 came from Great Britain, 850,000 from the United States and about the same number from other countries. It was necessary, declared Mr. Cronyn, in order to get a right idea of the immigration problem that Canadians should have an ideal; they wanted emigrants who were favorable to the best traditions of the British race. As an evidence of how population was needed in Canada, he stated that this country's national debt at the end of 1918 amounted to \$270 per capita, as compared with \$187 in the United States.

MILITARY EVADERS PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GUELPH, Ontario—Penalties ranging from \$100 to \$500 were recently imposed upon the New Germany (Ontario) defaulters under the Military Service Act, who were recently arrested for evading military duties. The prosecution was conducted by Chief Inspector Holden of Ottawa, District Superintendent Duncan and Inspector Lane of London, Dominion police officials. Charles Hummel, who pleaded guilty to desertion, was fined \$500 and costs or two years' imprisonment; Anthony Rumig, for failing to report for examination, \$500 and costs or two years; Joseph Berberich for failing to report for duty, \$500 and costs or two years; Joseph Berberich, charged with harboring his son who was fined \$100 and costs, or two months' imprisonment, and Joseph Hummel, for a similar offense was fined \$100 and costs or two months' imprisonment. Several others were remanded for future sentence.

A Spring Month, April

Our several sections are brimful of the newest, daintiest and most becoming apparel for spring wear. Millinery, Coats, Dresses, Suits, Footwear, Blouses and all the Dress Accessories for this Joyous Dress Season will be found ready for your selection. Save time, trouble, and money by coming direct to this store to do your springtime shopping.

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SPEEDY ACTION ON ANTI-ANARCHY BILL

Massachusetts House of Representatives Suspends Rules, Rushes Measure Through Various Stages and Sends to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Falling in line with other states that have passed measures to prevent the spread of anarchy, bolshevism, I. W. W. propaganda, and kindred doctrine, the Massachusetts House of Representatives suspended the rules, and rushed through a bill, the aim of which is described as "to prevent the promotion of anarchy." The measure was sent to the Senate, where it was placed on the calendar.

In its present form the bill is opposed by the executive board of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, on the ground that present laws are sufficient to prosecute violators of law and order. Members of the board stated, however, that if the primary purpose of the bill is to eliminate I. W. W. activities and bolshevism, and if these organizations are plainly designated, organized Labor will support it.

When the measure reached the Senate, a motion was made to suspend the rules and rush it through that branch of the Legislature, but Senator Reed urged proceeding with some deliberation, not because of any objection he had to the intent of the measure, but owing to the generality of its provisions. Under Section 2, he said, it would be quite possible to arrest and imprison a patriotic citizen for having in his possession anarchistic literature that he might have obtained for the purpose of learning the viewpoint of others.

The text of the proposed act is as follows:

Section 1—Any person or persons who shall by speech, or directly or indirectly by exhibition, distribution or promulgation of any written or printed document or paper or pictorial representation, advocate, advise, counsel or incite unlawful assault upon, or the killing of any public official, or the unlawful destruction of property, real or personal, or the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the commonwealth, or shall at any meeting or in the presence of more than three persons in any building, or in any place, in any wise advise, advocate or counsel any violation of, or unlawful refusal to obey any then existent and operating laws

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of the commonwealth, respecting the preservation of the peace or the protection of life or property, or who shall advocate, advise, or counsel any refusal to obey any lawful order of any public official, officer or person empowered to act and acting under the authority of such law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than three years or by a fine of not more than \$1000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2—The possession, except that of public officers or officials, of any written or printed document, paper or pictorial representation of the nature hereinabove described, shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful exhibition, distribution or promulgation of the same, within the intent of this act.

DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports to the State Department of the Labor disturbances in Petrograd, based on dispatches in the Swedish press, say that when sailors were ordered to drive off workers, Chinese troops were called. A clash between workers and troops occurred, and hand grenades were used.

COURT RULING ON DRY LAW IS TO BE ASKED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The resolution directing the Attorney-General of Rhode Island to ask the United States Supreme Court for a ruling on the constitutionality of the federal prohibition amendment has been passed by both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature and will go to the Governor, who will, it is said, sign the measure without delay. An attempt to secure indefinite postponement in the Senate was defeated by a vote of nine to two.

In urging postponement, Senator Morgan of Warwick said: "If we pass this resolution it is going to be entirely futile, and it will make the members of the Legislature look absurdly ridiculous. So far as I can find out, there is no way the Attorney-General can get this matter before the Supreme Court. The resolution is discreditable and is a reflection upon the intelligence of the people of the State and the members of the Legislature."

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COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM DECLARED TO DO TERRIBLE INJUSTICE

ANSELL LETTER
IS MADE PUBLIC

United States Secretary of War
Also Makes Statement in
Reply—Says Important Part
of Matter Is Military Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—When Newton D. Baker, the United
States Secretary of War, was asked
yesterday whether he had anything to
say about the letter from Lieut.-Col.
S. T. Ansell, which he had returned
and which appeared in what is ac-
knowledged to be substantially correct
form in The New York Times of that
date, he replied promptly that he had
and then dictated the following:

"The important part of this matter
is the question of military justice.
Upon that subject the committee of
the American Bar Association and
various other agencies are at work.
My very earnest desire is to have
every defect of the system discovered
and remedied. The writer of abuse,
accusation and violent language about
personal differences between officers
can only be properly inquired into
through the regularly established
agencies of the army, and I can make
no comment upon those features until
I have received the report of the
inspector-general."

Asked what "agencies" he referred
to in addition to the American Bar
Association, Mr. Baker said that he
himself was studying the matter, as
were the judge advocate-general and
several other military authorities.

He said that he hoped that Lieuten-
ant-Colonel Ansell also was giving
thought to the subject.

Senator Chamberlain's Speech

Mr. Baker added, in regard to a
speech of George E. Chamberlain,
United States Senator from Oregon,
delivered in Natchez, Mississippi, on
April 2, calling the Secretary of War
inefficient and an exponent of "Prus-
sianized militarism":

"My attention has been called to a
newspaper account of a very intem-
perate speech by Senator Chamberlain.
I have been Secretary of War for
three years. During that time I
have received the most cordial and
helpful cooperation from the members
of the Senate Military Committee and
the committee as a whole. From
Senator Chamberlain I do not recall
that I have ever received a suggestion
which was helpful or seemed intended
to be helpful. I am perfectly willing
to let the people of the country decide
between what the War Department
has done in three years, and what
Senator Chamberlain has said in three
years."

"Senator Chamberlain said in the
speech referred to that the reaction-
ary War Department was against him
but that the enlightened citizenship
was with him in his fight against the
system whereby young men were sent
to prison for from six months to 99
years."

Source of Authority

There was much discussion in mili-
tary and official circles here regard-
ing the source of the authority upon
which the Ansell letter had been given
to The New York Times, the only
newspaper which carried it on that
date. It will be remembered that this
was the letter written to Secretary
Baker on March 11, when he was in
the west and that Senator Chamber-
lain endeavored to force him to give
it the same publicity which had been
accorded the letter of E. H. Crowder,
the judge advocate-general.

This the Secretary of War refused
to do and he took no action in the
matter until his return to Washington
about a week ago when he announced
that he had returned the letter to
Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell because it
did not seem to him to be helpful, but
that, at the same time, he had asked
Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell to make any
suggestions or recommendations that
he thought would tend to improve the
system, either directly to the Secre-
tary of War or through the ordinary
military channels.

Unless the War Department kept a
copy of the letter, there were believed
to be only the two copies in existence,
the one returned to Lieutenant-Colonel
Ansell by Secretary Baker and the one
in the possession of Senator Chamber-
lain. Military men expressed the hope
that Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell had not
made the letter public, direct or in-
directly, as it would be regarded as an
act of great indiscretion if no more
serious construction were placed on
it. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell intimat-
ed that the letter might have been
purloined. Senator Chamberlain is
not in the city.

Text of Ansell Letter

Statement Withheld by Order of
Secretary of War Now Published

The New York Times special service,
by permission

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
The text of the suppressed letter of
Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell, former acting
judge advocate-general of the United
States Army, which was written as a
rejoinder to Maj. Gen. Enoch H.
Crowder's defense of the army court-
martial system, and which Newton D.
Baker, the Secretary of War, refused
to make public, reads as follows:

Washington, District of Columbia,
March 11, 1919.

Executive.

Ansell—H. E. W.

"The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, District of Columbia:

"Sir: The press yesterday morning

carried statements made by you and
by General Crowder, judge advocate-
general of the army, in defense of the
criticisms now being made against the

existing system of military justice and
the departmental methods of adminis-
tration. A representative of the
press has just supplied me with an
authorized statement. It is dated
March 8, marked for release for the
morning newspapers of Monday,
March 10, and consists of a letter
under date of March 1, signed by the
Secretary of War, but evidently pre-
pared in the office of the judge ad-
vocate-general, in which the judge ad-
vocate-general is requested to respond
to a statement 'which will permit
ready perusal by the intelligent men
and women who are so deeply inter-
ested in this subject.'

"The letter of the Secretary is one
voicing general support of the system,
a declaration of his faith in the jus-
tice of the system and of confidence in
the judge advocate-general and in con-
demnation of my own attitude and
views with respect to that momentous
subject. The statement of the judge
advocate-general is one that speaks in
warm support of the system and in
justification of his own responsibil-
ity for it, and in considerable part
consists of severe personal criticism
and accusation of me because of my
efforts, in the face of his opposition,
to modify the existing system so that
a fair meed of justice to our enlisted
men might be assured.

The Secretary's Letter

"The letter of the Secretary was de-
signed as a vehicle for placing before
the public General Crowder's state-
ment in reply, which contains impu-
tations upon my personal and official
conduct which in justice and honor I
cannot permit to go unchallenged.
Since the Secretary himself chose this
means to give to the public a bitter
attack on me, it is but common fair-
ness and justice, and I, therefore, ac-
cordingly request, that the same office
should give to the public this state-
ment of mine, which is designed to
show the same intelligent men and
women, the only forum now left to
me, the character of the issues made
by those who are opposed to me and
my views, the extent to which they go
and the methods which they employ to
support and maintain a system which
well-advised opinion pronounced and
which those most familiar with it
know has necessarily and inevitably
led to injustice in the army."

"The Secretary of War says: 'My
own acquaintance with the course of
military justice (gathered, as it is,
from the large number of cases which
in the regular routine come to me for
final action) convinces me that the con-
ditions implied by these recent com-
plaints do not exist and have not ex-
isted.'"

"This is the Secretary of War's opin-
ion. It is based upon inadequate evi-
dence, very limited observation and
the statements of biased witnesses. It
is enough to say that, under the exist-
ing system, the Secretary of War sees
and takes action only upon that rel-
atively insignificant number of cases
which are required under existing law
to go to the President for confirmation.
These few cases consist, for the most
part, of sentences of dismissal of com-
missioned officers. These are not the
class of cases in which appears the
injustice of which I complain."

"The court-martial system is such,
and the regard for rank in the army is
such that a commissioned officer ap-
pears before a court-martial to far
better advantage than does a private
soldier. The Secretary of War be-
lieves that conditions of injustice do
not exist. When he denied this, he
permitted the revivory power over all
court-martial cases, he denied him-
self the opportunity to keep in touch
with the administration of justice
throughout the army, and he speaks
from the knowledge obtained from
only a part of the cases of commis-
sioned officers tried, and from those
alone who are interested in support-
ing the existing system."

Significance of Clemency Board

"I say the system does not do jus-
tice. It does injustice—gross, terrible,
spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of
it is on every hand to those who will
but see. The records of this office reek
with it. The organization of the clem-
ency board now sitting daily and daily
recommending clemency in a hundred
cases is a confession of it. Clemency,
however, can never efface the injustice
done. In my judgment, the army will
never hold the place it ought to hold
in the faith and affections of our peo-
ple until the machinery for doing mili-
tary justice be humanized."

"The statement of the judge ad-
vocate-general is a dexterous effort to
divert public attention from the system
of injustice, which he defends and
which he would be regarded as an
act of great indiscretion if no more
serious construction were placed on
it. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell intimat-
ed that the letter might have been
purloined. Senator Chamberlain is
not in the city."

"In one and the same breath he de-
clares the system unusually excellent
and then complains that Congress has
failed to impose upon and above it a
needed organ empowered to subject it
to legal control; he declares that the
military law can best be administered
in the field and with virtual finality,
and yet he now admits that the sys-
tem would be much improved by the
establishment of a departmental ap-
pellate power; he contends that courts-
martial should be subject, not to legal
control, but only to the power of mili-
tary command, but at the same time
objects to assuming the responsibility
for the outrageously excessive sen-
tences awarded when courts and com-
manding officers go wrong without
legal restraint; he admits that our
soldiers must be hurriedly drawn from
civilian life and from the liberal op-
erations of the civil code, but assumes
that for such reason the military code
must be the more concentratedly ap-
plied; he argues that, since the soldier
must on occasion yield up his life on

the battlefield, he should not be heard
to complain if it be taken away by
these courts of 'chivalry and honor,' ap-
plying, not the modern rules of right,
but the medieval principles that gov-
erned overlord and armed retainer;
he says that the officers who sit in
judgment upon the private soldiery
cannot be considered military zealots,
since the civilian clothes they doffed
are not yet out of style, but in the
next paragraph asserts that they are
steeped in military appreciations and
are more competent in their place to
do justice than am I, denominated a
humane critic, inexperienced in mili-
tary requirements; disagreeing with
the Secretary of War, who asserted
the contrary, he says that my briefs
were not addressed primarily to the
desirability of the power of depart-
mental review, but to the question
whether such power had actually been
granted, and then elsewhere he ac-
cuses me of endeavoring to meet the
exigent necessity of review by an
earnest plea based on expediency,
rather than on reason, or the language
of the statute."

Issue Misstated

"He misstates the issue by asserting
that, according to my views, General
Pershing in the battle of the Argonne
could not have subjected one of his
men to court-martial without the con-
currence of his judge advocate,
whereas such a question is clearly
not involved; all that is involved—
and that much is fundamentally in-
volved—is that the charges should
not be ordered to trial until the judge
advocate could say that as a matter
of law the charges sufficiently allege
an offense known to the law, and that
there is reasonable ground to believe
they can be sustained."

"The issue is whether the conven-
ing authority, the court and the officer
ordering the execution, shall be a law
unto themselves, or whether they
shall be restrained by and required
to keep within the limits prescribed
by established principles of law;
whether military justice shall be gov-
erned by the power of military com-
mand or whether it shall be the re-
sult of the application of legal prin-
ciples."

"Asserting at one moment that there
is but a small margin of controversy
between us, he concedes at the next
that we are separated by a world-wide
gulf of principles. He insists that
courts-martial shall be subjected from
beginning to end to the power of mili-
tary command, and I declare that mili-
tary justice can never be done with
assurance unless they be made re-
sponsible to applied principles of law
alone, and answerable to no com-
mander."

"In his statement, the judge ad-
vocate-general recognizes some do-
leances to which he has been pecu-
liarly blind ever before, and concurs,
verbally at least, in remedies which
he has ever hitherto opposed. He says
that I contend that the great fault
with the system is to be found in the
lack of departmental power to review
court-martial proceedings and to
modify or reserve unlawful judgments.
I have ever contended that this was
one great fault, but not the only one."

Opinion Expressed

"Both Colonel Mayes and I believed
that this method of office adminis-
tration of military justice was bad, and
on April 15, just before sailing for
France, having been invited by Gen-
eral Crowder to express my views
upon the management of the office, I
frankly told him so. The fact is, from
the middle of November until the 19th
day of April, when I left for Europe,
I had nothing to do with the admin-
istration of military justice, and, of
course, nothing to do with it until
after my return."

"I have not shared the view that
the department had done all it could
under existing law. I so organized
this office as to achieve much, in spite
of the law as the department has
constructed it, and in spite of the de-
partmental practice and orders. I
have at all times insisted upon the
location of revivory power in this
department, and I have said, and said
in the beginning, that, while I prefer
that power be located in the highest
law office of the army, I was content
to have it located in this department
somewhere. This was not done."

"From the time of General Crow-
der's return to the office in Novem-
ber, 1917, to the time I left for Europe
in April, 1918, I urged in several
memoranda the necessity of closer
supervision of court-martial proce-
dure. I filed a report upon returning
from Europe that indicated to my
mind what I once said to the Secre-
tary of War, that the enlisted man
in our army receives less protection
before a court-martial than an en-
listed man in any other army with
which we were associated."

"I organized two boards of review
in this office, but they were limited by
orders of the War Department to
giving advice. I instructed the re-
viewing officers of this department
themselves to submit cases to clem-
ency upon their initiative, notwith-
standing the fact that by general
orders of the War Department this
department was limited to advising
simply upon the question of legality
and clemency consideration could be
had only upon application, and ap-
plication could be had once in six
months."

Difficulties of Administration

"The difficulties of administration
have been due to the fact that I have
been in fact responsible for the output,
but have had no authority of direction
or choice of help and means. That au-
thority was reserved for General
Crowder, who had but little time and
attention for this office. He knew
little or nothing about the administra-
tion of this office during this war, and
was entirely absorbed and consumed
in his other duties. Though charged
by the Secretary of War with the pol-
icies of this office, he was at the same
time the Provost Marshal-General,
Member of the War Council, and as it
was termed to the Department for a
while, Liaison Officer. It was impos-
sible for one man to be both

as I took up all other official busi-
ness, except when the Secretary of
War and the Provost Marshal-General
and do his duty by either
place, and this I clearly showed him
when, in November, 1917, I asked for
the issuance of an order under section
1132, designating me, the senior officer
in the office, as in charge of the pol-
icies of this office."

"It was a case in which General
Crowder desired, and the Secretary of
War permitted him, to assume more
duties, duties that were in no sense re-
lated, than a man of greater capacity
than General Crowder could carry.
This was bad administration; operat-
ing to the great injury of this de-
partment. It proved an insuperable
obstacle."

"General Crowder takes credit that
the existing Clemency Board, upon
which I am still held as the president,
was established by him upon his re-
turn to this office, as though he dis-
covered the situation necessitating it.
As a matter of fact, that board came
about from a report that I filed with
the Secretary of War during General
Crowder's absence—a report showing
that the situation was fast growing
intolerable, due to the more strenuous
efforts that were being made to main-
tain a certain rigid standard of dis-
cipline after the signing of the
armistice."

"I was charged with being a new
convert to these views and that during
the revision of the articles of war and
before I contributed no constructive
ideas. The views I now hold I have
held since my cadet days. I held them
and expressed them throughout my
seven years of instructorship at West
Point. I held them and practiced
them, so far as able, in my company,
as those who served with me would
testify."

"In 1906, in the celebrated case of
Grafton against the United States, then
pending in the Supreme Court, Graf-
ton, the soldier appellant, having no
money for the employment of counsel,
I asked the permission of the War
Department to represent him as coun-
sel, inasmuch as I desired to establish
in that case, what I think the court did
establish, that courts-martial are sub-
ject to the great principles of the Bill
of Rights."

"The judge advocate-general says
that he was so much in favor of es-
tablishing an appellate power over
these unjust judgments that in Janu-
ary, 1918, he submitted a draft of leg-
islation for that purpose, which the
committee of Congress permitted to
die. It would be well for those who
are interested to look up that bill. It
is well that that bill was not taken
seriously. That bill would have vir-
tually put this appellate power, not
in the hands of the President, but in
the hands of the chief of staff, the
highest military official, whose every
instinct and element of training is
to him the more lenient views
which characterize those familiar with
legal principles, or skilled in the ad-
ministration of justice. It would have
authorized the setting aside of an ac-
quittal, the changing of a finding of
innocence to one of guilt, and the
substitution of a heavier penalty for
a lighter one awarded by a court. All
this is consonant with the prevailing
tendency of military practice."

"But did the judge advocate-general
make a bona fide effort toward the
establishment of such an appellate
power? Not only did he go out of his
way to misconstrue that power out of
the existing statutes; not only did he
voice the view that the military code
was one that could be most fittingly
administered in the field, but there is
another evidentiary circumstance that
brings to my mind the absolute con-
viction that his efforts were not in
good faith, and were simply design-
ed to allay public apprehension and in-
quiry."

"Shortly after he submitted this leg-
islation to the committee of Congress,
he took occasion to address a letter to
the senior officer of the judge ad-
vocate-general's department in France,
in which he said, with reference to an
administrative palliative which he had
adopted as a remedy that it was nec-
essary to do something to head off a
threatened congressional investigation,
to silence criticism and to pre-
vent talk about establishment of
courts of appeal, and to make it ap-
pear to the soldier that he did get
some kind of revision of his proceed-
ings other than the revision at field
headquarters. It is significant also
that his interest was not such as to
produce subsequent effort to secure
the enactment of this legislation."

"Views Embodied in Opinion
"It may well be that, now the con-
straint is removed which seemed to
him to oblige him to take an opposite
course, the judge advocate-general re-
verts to his first view, which he on one
occasion expressed as one of honest
intellectual approval of the effort that
our officers were making to establish
such an appellate power in this de-
partment. That effort was made near
the beginning of the war, in the latter
days of October, 1917, and, with the
concurrence of every officer serving
at that time in this department, we
deduced, out of 1199 Revised Statutes,
that power. The views of this officer
were embodied in an officer opinion
to the Secretary of War, dated Nov.
19, 1917. It is of this opinion that
General Crowder, in his statement,
says: 'Indeed, the first time I was ad-
vised of such a view was in November,
1917, on the occasion of his present-
ing to you—not through me, the first
of the elaborate briefs of which so
much has been made.'"

"And it is this same brief that he
later refers to in the statement as one
urging a revolution in the military
system and his circulation of a docu-
ment of such grave consequences
among every officer in my office, with-
out giving me the slightest informa-
tion of his efforts."

"The statements are at variance
with the facts. When I came to be the
head of this office, in the latter days
of August, 1917, General Crowder, at
that time doubtless placing in me the
utmost confidence, came to me and
said that he never intended to return
to this office again, that he had al-
ways aspired to a line command, and
that he intended to use his office of
provost marshal-general in the raising
of this new army to secure for
himself a field command. He told me
to manage the office in my own way,
and without further reference to him.
"I particularly asked whether I
should consult him upon matters of
general policy, and especially upon
appointments, of which many would
have to be made. He said 'No,' but
added, 'If I wish the appointment of
any particular judge advocate for my
special purposes I will let you know.'"

"The story and preparation for the
opinion and obtaining the revivory
power were participated in by all
the officers, covered a period of
two or three weeks, and required
many officers' conferences. One
day, while I was at one of the
conferences, General Crowder ap-
peared in the adjacent room and took
up with me some matter of com-
mon interest. I took that occasion to
tell him what the office was then en-
gaged upon and the subject of the con-
ference in the next room. I explained
to him the necessity of discovering
some means for correcting the grave
injustice done to a large number of
non-commissioned officers who had
been very unjustly tried and convicted
in Texas, the record of which trial had
just reached the office."

Correcting Injustice

"I told him my view that with the
new army it was absolutely essential
to establish some revivory power
and that I was delighted to find that
the office was about to agree unani-
mously that Section 1199 Revised
Statutes was designed for that very
purpose. His reply to me, in words
that are impressed upon my memory,
was: 'I approve heartily of your ef-
fort. Go ahead and put it over. I
suspect, however, that you may find
some difficulty with the military men
arising out of Article 37.'"

"He then adverted to the fact that
he himself had drafted and had had
enacted that particular article, and
added that, of course, it was never
designed to prevent any such power.
I then returned to the conference and
announced to my associates that Gen-
eral Crowder had spoken with ap-
proval of our course. Under my in-
structions I did not have to consult
with him, and did so only because
it was convenient and appropriate for
me to do so on this occasion."

"I knew of no change of attitude
until, shortly thereafter, I was ad-
vised in the department that he was
preparing a brief in opposition to the
office view, and two or three days
thereafter he resumed charge of the
office and filed the brief. When I
found this to be so, I went to General
Crowder and accosted him about his
change of attitude. In explanation
thereof he said: 'Ansell, I had to go
back on you. I am sorry, but it was
necessary to do it in order to save
my official reputation.'"

"He then added that he was nearing
the end of his service, that he could
not afford to be held responsible for
the injustice that had gone on, if the
existing law could have been con-
strued to prevent it. He further ad-
verted to the fact that fixing such a
responsibility upon him would injure
his career in this war."

Held Personally Responsible

"Upon my having told him that I was
unable to see how he was responsible
for a practice that had continued for
nearly 40 years, he went on to say that
the Secretary of War held him person-
ally responsible, that the Secretary of
War had seen him at the Army and
Navy Club shortly after I had filed my
opinion and had 'upbraided' him for
sitting by during the time that he had
been judge advocate-general and per-
mitting this injustice to go uncorrected,
that the Secretary had particularly
asked him how long he had been judge
advocate-general, and charged him
with his failure to seek a remedy for
the situation which I had presented."

"General Crowder then said that,
humiliated by such imputation, he had
gone back to the provost marshal-
general's office, had consulted some of
his friends there and had decided that
it was necessary for his self-protec-
tion to oppose the opinion this office
had written and the effort it had made
to establish this power, and that two
of the officers there had helped him to
prepare the counter-memorandum."

"It is obvious that General Crowder
committed himself to the opposing
view, a view which he has ever there-
after maintained, out of a mistaken
notion of the necessity of self-protec-
tion and a desire to soothe his wound-
ed pride."

"General Crowder further says that
the order appointing me acting judge
advocate-general and subsequently re-
voked had never been published, but
was obtained by me from the chief of
staff without consulting the Secretary
of War, and without his knowledge.
With respect to this order he says:

"General Ansell asked me in a
formal written memorandum to help
him secure an order appointing him
acting judge advocate-general in
charge of my functions. I did not wish
to be relieved, but did not wish to en-
hance you. I therefore replied in
writing that he could take the matter
up directly with the Secretary of War
in his own way. He did not take the
matter up with the Secretary of War
in his own way. He did with the acting
chief of staff, with the remark that
I concurred. Upon this showing the
chief of staff marked the draft of an
order that General Ansell had pre-
pared, for suspended publication. By
accident I learned of this order."

"General Crowder himself must re-
member my correspondence with him
in 1911, in which I expressed the opin-
ion that the revision proposed by him

was not sufficiently liberal, and he
must remember, also, and if he does
not, others will, that, upon the few
occasions when I had an opportunity
on evenings to assist in the revision
of the Manual I always insisted upon
a liberalization."

"I recall one instance well. The old
rule of the Manual was that the court
upon sustaining a plea in bar of trial,
would submit their ruling to the con-
vening authority and take his orders
thereon, and I contended that the court
should not be thus interfered with,
and that a court, upon a final sustain-
ing of a plea in bar of trial, should
not be ordered to proceed, but that
their judgment should dispose of the
proceeding and operate like an acquit-
tal as against double jeopardy, and
this view after much resistance was
but partially adopted in the present
Manual."

Assigned to Different Work

"It ought to be said, however, that
at no time, until I came to the com-
mand of the office, were courts-martial
matters a part of my duty. I was
assigned to an entirely different and
unrelated class of work."

"I think a comparison of the mili-
tary code in its present form with the
form in which it existed prior to 1916
will show that the so-called amend-
ment of the code, for which General
Crowder claims great credit, intro-
duced not one single systematic
change and not one single liberal
feature, but, on the other hand, im-
parted more of the old idea that a
court-martial is a court of chivalry and
honor, not governed by ordinary rules
of law."

"General Crowder says that all the
facts concerning this subject are now
to be ascertained upon the investiga-
tion by the inspector-general. I have
already notified the inspector-general
that I would take no part in that in-
vestigation unless compelled to, for
the reason that such matter is entirely
beyond his jurisdiction, and for the
further reason that he himself is ab-
solutely disqualified. It was of him
and his office that I spoke when I said
in my brief to the Secretary of War,
in November, 1917, that the views of
the inspector-general of the army, to-
gether with those of others of your
military advisers, are reactionary and
savor of professional absolutism. I
stand upon one side of this question
and he stands upon the other, and thus
we have stood since the beginning. I
will submit to no such unfair, partial,
and unjust investigation, and I have
so expressed myself to him in a com-
munication of the 10th instant, which
is as follows:

"1. You state no specific contro-
versy or issue which you are to in-
vestigate or to which I could intelli-
gently address a statement, if I
deemed it advisable so to do."

"2. If, as seems to be the case,
the investigation has to do with my
statement before the Senate Commit-
tee on Military Affairs, that statement,
for which of course I am responsible,
speaks for itself."

Issue Extra-Departmental

"3. Above all, however, it is my
judgment that an adequate and helpful
investigation of the existing system of
military justice and the administration
of it during this war falls beyond your
province. That subject, my attitude to-
ward it, and my connection with it, are
not, when fairly considered, particular
incidents to which your special capac-
ity of inquiry can be properly applied;
they are extra-departmental; they in-
volve fundamental and general con-
siderations of law and justice, the
scope of which cannot justly be con-
fined to the War Department or any
bureau of it, and which are entirely
beyond your legal competency."

"4. Besides, whatever of contro-
versy has arisen upon these funda-
mental considerations, concerning
which I have given expression to my
views, directly involves the Secretary
of War, whose subordinate you are.
Even more, it directly involves you
and your office as well. I beg to re-
mind you that the record will show
that, in my original endeavor, made
near the beginning of the war, to sub-
ject courts-martial to departmental
supervision and control, the Secretary
of War, the assistant chief of staff,
the judge advocate-general and the in-
spector-general opposed. I had occa-
sion then, in a brief filed with the
Secretary of War and read into my
recent statement before the committee,
to comment upon the views of these
military advisers of the Secretary of
War and to pronounce them profes-
sional absolutists upon this question
of military justice. They and you
stand upon the one side of this so-
called controversy and I upon the
other. I cannot, therefore, but regard
you and your office as disqualified to
make a full, fair and impartial in-
vestigation."

"5. Knowing nothing specific of the
subject, scope, and purpose of your
investigation and excepting, as I do
and for the reasons given, to your
jurisdictional competency, and like-
wise to your fair qualifications, to
make such an investigation as that
which you contemplate, affecting me,
I am not inclined to have aught to do
with it voluntarily."

"Of course, this subject ought to be
investigated. The part that the Secre-
tary of War has played in it ought
to be investigated. The part that the
judge advocate-general has played
should be investigated, and I myself
do not ask to be excused from such an
investigation, but, on the other hand,
I welcome any fair and impartial and
helpful investigation, but such an in-
vestigation, to be helpful and impar-
tial, must come from without the War
Department."

"There is a great principle in the
issue here and I have preferred that
the discussion be confined to a dis-
cussion of principle, but it is obvious
to me now that I am under attack
because I stood for a principle, because
I opposed the existing system, and be-
cause I have expressed my opinion of
it, that it is unjust, un-American, and
ought to be destroyed. S. T. ANSELL."

PUBLIC CONTROL PLAN IS SUSTAINED

Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Upholds the Constitutionality of Law Passed for Boston Elevated Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two noteworthy results of placing the Boston Elevated Railway Company under state control, an act which has just been declared constitutional by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, are apparent in the latest figures available, and may be summarized as follows:

For the first eight months of state control, ending March 1, 1919, the deficit of the company was \$3,577,418.65. The common stock in the face of his deficit advanced in market quotation from 27, quoted prior to state control, to 75 at the opening of the market yesterday.

The deficit is recorded in spite of an increase in fares, first to 7 cents, and then to 8 cents. In the report issued by the trustees for the State, for February, the cost of service per passenger is estimated at 9.30 cents, so that another increase in fares will be necessary, or the deficit must be covered by taxation of the communities served by the lines. The court's decision upholds the power of the trustees to fix any fares necessary to operate the lines, or to raise the deficit through taxation.

State Guaranteed Dividends

In explanation of the rise in value of the common stock it is pointed out that the State guaranteed 5 per cent dividends thereon for the first two years, 5 1/2 per cent for the next two years, and 6 per cent thereafter during state control. Another consideration is the policy of the trustees which provides for depreciation and maintenance in a way that the company under private management was unable to equal for several years before state control was effective.

Features of the court's decision which will be read with interest in other cities where traction lines are in financial difficulties are as follows:

"The fundamental question is whether the general court has the right to authorize the operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company through trustees appointed by the Governor. It can do so, if it is a public purpose. If it is a public purpose, the general court has the same power respecting that purpose that it has respecting other public purposes. Since transportation of the public such as is furnished by the Boston Elevated Railway is a public purpose, there is no imperative constitutional requirement that it must be operated by the public authorities at cost or at a profit.

"The present bills provide in their ultimate analysis for taxation in order that dividends may be paid to the stockholders of a public service corporation. Property invested by private persons in public service corporations becomes affected with a public interest. Statutes authorizing rate regulation of privately owned public utilities rest on this principle. It commonly has been held that stockholders of such corporations who have wisely and honestly invested property actually used for the benefit of the public are entitled to a reasonable return upon their investment.

See No Distinction

"We are unable to discern any distinction in principle between public operation at a loss to be made up by general taxation of a utility owned by the public and a contribution from public money toward the efficient maintenance of the same utility in private ownership, but under public operation. A statute to such an end would be constitutional, however, only after a legislative determination that the real value of the private property so devoted to the public use, together with all its other sources of income, required such contribution in order that it might receive fair return. Legislation designed merely to provide a gratuity to private individuals, corporations, or stockholders would, of course, be unconstitutional.

"Therefore, we are of opinion that the public as a body has a concern in the continued operation of the Boston Elevated Railway, by the trustees appointed by the Governor, in a safe and practical manner adequate to the needs of those who travel. If the rational way to accomplish this result is an assumption by the public of a part of the expense so that the burden of operation shall not fall alone upon the shareholders but also in part upon the cities and towns using the service in the way provided in the proposed bills, that is a public purpose. It was an inducement to stockholders to continue an otherwise losing and possibly confiscatory investment."

The general effect of the decision, one traction official stated, is to definitely differentiate street railway lines as public utilities which may be aided or controlled by the State in ways not permissible for private enterprises as ordinarily defined. The decision places this limitation upon the powers of the State: "A statute to such an end would be constitutional, however, only after a legislative determination that the real value of the private property so devoted to the public use, together with all its other sources of income, required such contribution (taxation) in order that it might receive a fair return. Legislation designed merely to provide a gratuity to private individuals, corporations or stockholders, would, of course, be unconstitutional." The court then justifies the guarantee of dividends "as an inducement to stockholders to continue an otherwise losing and possibly confiscatory investment."

Another Increase Possible

In the near future the trustees are expected to decide whether another



On the way to the agency

SHIPROCK NAVAJO AGENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The right moment of approach, as well as the one which, on account of schedules, will in most likelihood be chosen by the traveler in passing through the rugged northeastern corner of the Navajo Reservation to reach the Shiprock Agency is that of sunset. Opportune choice! However jaded from his journey, that yellow sunset viewed from the superior level of the mesa as the automobile takes him quickly toward the patch of green along the river valley, will revive, nay, will inspire him. It is gorgeous in its tones, mellow in its atmosphere, altogether enchanting!

The low adobe trading post on the mesa left behind, the trail descends abruptly. In a twinkling it is transformed to a tree-lined avenue, for, as the arched gateway to Shiprock Agency is entered, there is on either side a row of cottonwoods, those hardy trees of semi-arid growth, set at regular intervals along two narrow irrigation ditches whose waters are completely concealed during the summer months by the growth of wild sweet clover, of which the fragrance is a hundredfold more striking than that of its red or white field cousins.

The vivid green of alfalfa intensified by the dark blue blossoms extends for half a mile to either side, and the agency farm has now been reached. The buildings appear anon at the end of the driveway—a little city of rose-covered cottages for the employees. There is a post office, before which the automobile parks to unload its sacks of mail, and where the passengers alight. The administration offices are several handsome brick buildings separated by fine lawns. The superintendent's cottage boasts of an individual flower garden, and beyond the office, on the way to the artificial lake, are both flower and vegetable gardens.

Every plant common to the latitude is grown in these gardens, besides others which have been brought from afar. A former superintendent of the agency, himself a proficient horticulturist, spared no pains in this line. He instructed Desha, a promisingly intelligent Navajo youth, most carefully, and in time made him gardener, which position he still holds.

Beyond the greenhouse and flower garden, where the most conspicuous posies are roses, hardy phlox, cosmos, poppies, and sweet peas, are the melon patches, a center of attraction, indeed, to the Navajo boys of the agency, as well as to the Indians of the reservation, dozens of whom ride many miles each year across mesa trails to be present at the time of the melon harvest.

EMPTY BALLOT BOX IN DUNN-CUTTS CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Montana—Testimony that has been introduced in the Dunn-Cutts election contest showed several discrepancies in the various counts of ballots cast. One ballot box opened publicly in court which was supposed to have been the box containing ballots cast in a residential district, was empty. The contest is to decide whether W. F. Dunn, editor of the Butte Daily Bulletin, or William Cutts, is the Democratic nominee for Mayor. The unofficial returns showed Dunn nominated by a slight majority, but the official count gave the nomination to Cutts by 108 votes. Dunn filed suit alleging that returns had been doctored in favor of Cutts before the official count was announced.

SINN FEIN CAUSE CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNWALL, Ontario—At the annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland a resolution was passed protesting against the Sinn Fein movement in Canada and expressing disapproval of the assertions made in certain "old country" papers that Canada was in favor of the movement. The resolution

also asked the government to prevent the spread of the movement either through the holding of meetings or distribution of literature. Further resolutions were passed asking for the prohibiting of the teaching of the German language in the public schools for at least 50 years and also that sectarian and foreign schools be done away with.

RECORD YEAR SEEN IN ROAD BUILDING

If All States Take Advantage
of Federal Aid, \$343,800,000
May Be Expended

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adoption of plans to expedite highway construction under the enlarged program recently authorized by Congress is expected to result in construction of more miles of road this year than in any previous year in the nation's history, according to David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture. If all states take advantage of the opportunity offered and make available for road building sums equal to those apportioned by federal road officials a total of \$343,800,000 may be expended.

As a result of a conference on March 1 between the Secretary and highway commissioners of eastern and middle western states, the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Public Roads, has taken up with the Railroad Administration the question of freight rates, which are represented as being one of the principal obstacles in the way of active resumption of highway building.

Secretary Houston says road construction will be pushed vigorously, notwithstanding that conditions are still abnormal in some respects, especially with reference to the prices of materials.

GENERAL WILLIAMS SAILS

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Brig-Gen. Herbert O. Williams has sailed for the United States, having completed an investigation of conditions in the Panama Canal Zone due to orders emanating from General Richard M. Blatchford, commander of the United States forces in the Canal Zone, restricting soldiers from entering the cities of Colon and Panama. General Williams also inquired into charges by General Blatchford that civilians in the Canal Zone were interfering with the discipline of the American garrison.

WAR RISK OFFICIAL HONORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Col. Henry D. Lindsley, chief of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, has been notified that he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing for services performed as head of the War Risk Insurance branch of the American expeditionary forces. Colonel Lindsley formerly was Mayor of Dallas, Texas.

VETERANS SEEN AS STABILIZING FORCE

General O'Ryan Says They
Have Faith in America
and Cannot Be Stampeded
—Warns Against Militarism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The returning American soldier has more faith than ever before in his country's ability to solve its national problems in an orderly manner, according to Maj-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, former commander of the twenty-seventh division, who is now reorganizing that division as a state unit.

General O'Ryan in a formal statement warns the country against "the danger of transferring militarism from Prussia to America," and says the American soldier cannot be stampeded by agitators.

"The greatest influence for stability and constructive effort in America today is the returning army of citizen soldiery," says General O'Ryan. "Organize them as such, for they have demonstrated their worth in war and they will demonstrate in equally effective manner their worth in peace. There is another and more difficult mission for the citizen soldiers of America. The history of nations is largely a history of war, with its trail of ruin and passion, death and sorrow, war with the glory which incites repetition. War as an institution has had numerous perpetuating causes and not the least of these has been the influence of the military class.

Military Class Wants War

"Nothing could be greater travesty upon truth than the saying that the soldier, least of all, wants war because he is the greatest sufferer. Every part of that is untrue. War is the life opportunity of the military class, while the families of the nation are its greatest sufferers. While men remain human they will ever be influenced by self-interest, and so war will continue to be regarded by those who may profit by it, in a light very different from that of the ordinary citizens. When the military class of a nation becomes numerous and influential, that nation has begun its drift toward war.

"Are there any who do not now appreciate that the world war, was conceived, planned, developed, and finally ordered by the great German General Staff? Military ambition and military power in Germany were the sources of the war. National prejudices, commercial rivalries and diplomatic grievances were merely agencies cultivated and stimulated by the military class to serve their ends. "I do not believe there is any military group in this country knowingly planning against the peace of the United States. But similar comment

was made of the military class of Germany prior to the commencement of this war. The criticism is directed toward the system, any system which will give undue prominence, strength or power to the military class in a country.

Swiss System Commended

"The German military class recognized that even in Germany the confidence of the people must be won, must be intellectually won over to support their plans, so they began with the children in the school. Jointly, with physical training and elementary military instruction, they implanted in young minds the ideas which later turned the German people into a nation of military paranoiacs.

"I think it will be found that the returning citizen soldiers, the men of the national army, of the reserve corps and of the guard divisions, are unanimous in many of their views concerning the qualities that count in battle, the efficiency of the citizen-soldier in war and the principles upon which a proper military policy should be based. I think they will be found to be in accord that there must not be over-centralization of authority, but that the system of training and service should be akin to that of Switzerland, with decentralization in relation to the appointment of officers and all other features, which, if wholly centralized, might become a menace to the people.

"Bishop Brent, who was the chaplain-general of the American expeditionary forces, was the first to call attention to the danger of transferring militarism from Prussia to America. The danger is not one which should be ignored."

EDUCATION AND BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Through the cooperation of the Department of Education there are being sent to every school in the Province two circulars in which the Ontario Council of the League of the Empire offers its services in linking up in correspondence schemes, schools and pupils throughout Canada and other parts of the British Empire. A letter from Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, commending the plans of the league accompanied the circulars. The League of the Empire was formed in 1901, with headquarters in London, England, and ever since its foundation, by imperial teachers' conferences and by hospitalities and courtesies shown to overseas men visiting in London since the outbreak of the war, has performed a distinct imperial service by linking more closely the overseas dominions with the motherland through the schools. The league is now planning to extend its activities, and as a war memorial will establish a residential clubhouse, where overseas teachers may find welcome when staying in London.

NINE MONTHS' DRIFT ON ARCTIC ICE FIELD

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—Storker Storkerson, Arctic explorer, probably will arrive this week at Ft. Yukon, Alaska, on his way from Herschel Island and the Arctic Ocean, according to word just brought here by Capt. Alex. Allen, Arctic trader and navigator. Storkerson and four men landed recently on the northern Arctic Coast after drifting nine months on an ice field. They set out with the hope that the ice pack would carry them west to islands north of Siberia; instead, it carried them about in a circle and landed them 75 miles from their starting point.

JOINT COLLEGE DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia universities will hold their annual triangular debate tonight, the question being, "Resolved, That the Federal Government Own and Operate the Railroads." The Columbia affirmative team will meet the Cornell negative in New York, and at the same time the Pennsylvania affirmative will meet the Columbia negative in Philadelphia.

KANSAS IS FORCED TO IMPORT WHEAT

Farmers Urge Measures to Prevent a Repetition After Coming Harvest Which Is Expected to Be Best State Has Had

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Though Kansas is the largest wheat State in the country, it is being compelled to import wheat in order to keep its mills running. In one shipment last week 100,000 bushels of wheat arrived at Wichita for the mills in that territory.

It all happened this way. Last fall the United States Grain Corporation insisted upon the farmers getting their wheat to the markets at once. They did, and the wheat was shipped to terminal elevators and stored. The result was that early this spring Kansas was out of wheat for milling, and had to bring this same wheat back into the State. In October the State Board of Agriculture saw the situation and urged the grain corporation not to take the wheat from Kansas.

The agricultural committees of both branches of the Legislature and the State Board of Agriculture have now presented to the grain corporation a plan to obviate this difficulty next year. They are urging the grain corporation to authorize the shipment of such Kansas wheat from the farms next summer and fall as will take care of the immediate financial needs of the farmers and provide sufficient milling wheat for the early season. Then it is proposed that the grain corporation require the storage of the wheat, in the stack or in bins on the farms, until such time as the mills need additional supplies.

The Kansas wheat prospect is the best now the State has ever had. It seems certain that the crop will reach close to 200,000,000 bushels from the 11,000,000 acres now standing. There has been sufficient moisture throughout the winter and the spring to soak the subsoil to a point where Kansas could get along without any rain until the latter part of May to produce a 200,000,000-bushel crop. Rain only as the wheat is filling out the heads is the need at present.

With an order to ship wheat as fast as threshed, the railroads would be swamped, as they were four years ago by the rush of wheat. There are not enough cars available and not enough elevator space in the State to care for even a 100,000,000-bushel crop under the requirements made by the grain corporation last year. What Kansas desires is an order that will keep most of the wheat in the stack until late in the fall. That is the easiest method of storing wheat. The farmers do not have sufficient bin space to handle so large a crop if the wheat is threshed.

DRY LAW IN INDIANA DECREASES ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Marked decreases in the number of arrests have followed the enactment in Indiana of a state-wide prohibition law which became effective just a year ago. It was generally conceded that the suppression of the saloon has improved social conditions, has put business on a sounder and more prosperous basis, and has made better conditions all over the State. So-called "blind tigers" have had to be contented with, but vigilance is reducing the number of these in operation.

GIFT OF \$50,000 IN BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—E. Frank Lewis, a mill owner of this city, presented to 50 of his oldest employees a \$1000 United States Liberty bond each. The gift of the bonds followed a presentation by his employees of American Beauty roses as a token of the regard in which he was held.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Window Boxes the Whole Year Round

So popular have window boxes become, in the past few years, that their use is no longer confined to residential districts. Boxes of flowers and trailing plants are now seen in the business districts of many cities. Window boxes are especially prized by people who have no land available for a garden, although they are often used effectively to set off a suburban or country home. When proper care is used in the choice and arrangement of the plants, the flower box may be made an object of beauty all summer through.

When filling such a box, though, you must bear in mind the character of the building where it is to go. The effect is not good, for example, if you use scarlet geraniums where the background is to be red brick. These popular flowers, however, will look well, if you set them against light stone or stucco. You can use geraniums, too, where the building is of wood and painted white. To create an artistic result when dealing with brick, you should use white, blue or yellow flowers, or a box containing only ornamental plants. It is necessary to consider whether the box is to have the benefit of the sun all day, or if it is shaded most of the time. There are plenty of plants which will thrive, if there is sunshine for even half a day, but comparatively few which will bloom successfully in the latter location, with the exception of tuberous-rooted begonias, which need no sun at all. Asparagus ferns, the screw pine, Dracenas and several of the common florists' ferns can be used for the taller plants in a shady place, with the Wandering Jew or Vinca to trail over the front of the box. Good plants for a sunny or partly sunny situation, which may be used instead of geraniums to give variety, are petunias, pinks, verbenas, annual mallows, marigolds, heliotrope and Vinca rosea. Some of the newer petunias, like Rosy Morn, are particularly handsome. Avoid the old-fashioned magenta shades. These are all upright plants.

If you want flowering trailers, you can choose among nasturtiums, sweet alyssum and lobelia. As a rule, though, trailers like Wandering Jew, Vinca, moneywort and German ivy are preferred. Early in the spring, both pansies and English daisies make attractive flowers for window boxes, but it is difficult to keep them flourishing late in the season. Oftentimes they are kept for a month and then superseded by taller growing plants. Never make the mistake of crowding too many different plants together in a box. Combinations confined to three or four kinds are in much better taste. Indeed, one kind of flowering plant, with a trailer, may be sufficient, especially if the box is small and attached to a modest house.

The box itself should be strong and well made. If it is to be placed on a window ledge, you should give more than usual attention to making it secure. Boxes made of such material as terra cotta and concrete are often seen. They are expensive, but they add a pleasant architectural note to the right kind of house. Of course, they require very strong supports, unless they are to be placed on a porch or some equally firm foundation. Various kinds of metal boxes are on the market, and are desirable for their self-watering devices. They are seldom artistic in appearance, and often cheaper rather than improve the appearance of a house, unless the plants are made to completely hide them. Wooden boxes, made of cypress, are durable and satisfactory. It is not necessary to cover them with birch or any other bark, as is often done. If painted green or some other color, to conform to the house, they will need no adornment apart from that provided by the plants they contain. Be sure to have your box large enough, so that the soil will not dry out quickly. One common mistake is in the construction of boxes that are too small. Eight inches ought to be made the minimum depth and width. If the box can be made nine inches wide, so much the better. Some people char the inside of their boxes to provide an astringent decay, but that is not necessary. It is well, though, to give the inside walls a coat of paint.

It is the common custom to have a few holes in the bottom for drainage, and that is a wise plan in a shady location. It is not necessary, though, in a sunny window, if a little care in watering is exercised. If a box is over the street, it is best to have some kind of galvanized drip pan under it. These pans can be made at any tin shop. They should be an inch or two wider than the boxes, and the latter should set on cleats half an inch high. The water which escapes into the drip pan will rapidly be evaporated. Of course, the soil in a box, all sides of which are exposed to the air, will dry out much more quickly than soil in the garden. When the weather is dry, it is necessary to apply water at least once every day. If the plants are allowed to get dry at the roots, you will find it difficult to revive them. If the watering is done after sunset, less will be lost by evaporation. It is well to spray the foliage of the plants, when water is given, in order to remove the dust which is certain to collect upon them. It may also be necessary to spray with a nicotine solution from the seed store, to dislodge the red spider which sometimes appears on window box plants.

Of course, you must use the best soil that you can obtain. Fill the box to within an inch of the top, and make certain that the soil is firmed around the sides and ends. You may find it a good plan to obtain your soil from a florist or nurseryman near by. The cost will be but little. By the time the middle of July comes, the plant food in the soil is likely to be pretty well exhausted. In order to keep the plants thriving from that time on, you may need to apply some kind of liquid

fertilizer, once or twice a week, for the rest of the season.

Even when winter comes, you need not give up your window boxes, for they will look attractive all through the cold months, if filled with short pine or spruce branches from the woods, perhaps with the berries of some scarlet-fruited shrub to give added color. If you live near the sea, you may be able to obtain a quantity of bayberries, which combine nicely with evergreen foliage.

Spring Soups

With the coming of spring, heavy soups must give way to those which are less hearty. Many of the light soups have as a foundation white stock, so called because it is made from veal, poultry or lamb bones, instead of beef. Thus the stock pot is still in commission.

For white stock, parsley, carrots, turnips, leeks, onions stuck with cloves, asparagus ends, cauliflower leaf ribs and hearts, potatoes, cabbage leaves, chopped dill, millet, rice or barley may be used with the bones, combined or separately, to enrich the stock, but not to color it, and they must be carefully strained out when done. Spice and seasoning must depend upon what the foundation is to be used for, after it is clarified, cold, and has had the grease removed.

White stock does not keep as well as red stock, so it should be made in small quantities.

English Apple Soup—Peel, core and quarter 2 quarts of firm, tart apples. Cover the apples with 3 quarts of white stock, add 6 cloves, a small piece of ginger root, a little salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar; cook slowly until the apples are done, then rub all through a sieve. Serve with toasted bread squares.

Polish Apple Soup—Heat 1 pint of rich milk with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of apple juice; season with salt and sugar to taste, and thicken with a little cornstarch mixed in cold milk, or a white roux. The roux is made by melting a cup of butter over a slow fire, straining it through hot cheesecloth, then reheating it with a cup of sifted flour, letting the mixture cook slowly 20 minutes, but not browning it; keep in a cold place, to be used as needed.

Hindu Coconut Soup—Add the grated meat of $\frac{1}{2}$ a fresh coconut to 1 quart of white stock. Cook slowly for 20 minutes, then strain through cheesecloth. Add the juice of a lemon and season to taste. Pour the mixture on the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, heat in a double boiler until thickened and serve boiled rice with the soup.

Danish Strawberry Soup—Wash, hull and sweeten 1 basket of berries. Add to them 1 quart of cold water, and boil until the berries are soft; put through a purée sieve, add the juice of a lemon, and a tablespoon of spiced sirup, and set to chill. Put 2 or 3 fresh berries in each plate, when serving the soup.

Russian Fish Soup—Fillet a large lemon sole or flounder. Put the head, skin and bones with a diced soup bunch, 4 cloves, a bay leaf, and a chopped pepper into 3 pints of water. Boil gently one hour, strain through a fine sieve, add a cup of diced vegetables that have been sautéed in butter and the fish fillets cut in pieces. Boil 15 minutes, adding salt, pepper and a teaspoon of sugar.

French Sorrel Soup—Wash and drain 1 pint of fresh sorrel (field salad), then cook it five minutes in 2 tablespoons of melted butter. Stir in 2 tablespoons of flour, salt, pepper, the juice of an onion and 1 pint of hot water; simmer 20 minutes. Strain, add a cup of hot milk and an egg, beaten in a cup of light cream. Heat in a double boiler, long enough to thicken to the right consistency.

Swiss Cheese Soup—Dice 2 large potatoes and boil them in 3 pints of white stock for 15 minutes. Add seasoning and a cup of diced Swiss cheese. Remove from the fire, before the cheese melts. Serve a round of fried bread in each plate of the soup.

Colonial Cream of Lettuce Soup—Wash and cut fine 3 large lettuce hearts; sauté in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter until done. Make $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of thin cream sauce, with half milk and half chicken broth; add lettuce, season and boil eight minutes. Add a hard boiled egg diced, and, at serving, toasted bread squares.

Making the Most of One's Furniture

Not a few housekeepers fail to realize just how much they can improve their furniture by giving it an intelligent and systematic treatment from time to time. Even when it has begun to show the effects of hard usage, it may be made to approach its former appearance, if it is well cared for. About once a week, after dusting, all the scratched parts, if there are any, should be rubbed with a soft cloth which has been dipped in linseed oil. A satisfactory finishing rub, to follow, is composed of a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine.

One should use all preparations which are specially prepared for furniture rather frugally, and the oil should be rubbed off thoroughly to remove any last traces of it, which would soil the clothing readily. Furniture may be washed occasionally in lukewarm, not hot, water, if it is quickly and thoroughly dried by a brisk rubbing with a soft cloth or chamomile skin. Soap should never at any time be used on furniture which is coated with shellac or varnish, as it contains chemicals which tend to eat into this surface and mar the texture of the polish.

The application of kerosene, rubbed in well, will often hide rather large scratches quite effectively. A little melted beeswax, poured into deeper cracks, has been found to be a successful device for removing their unsightliness.



A simple gown, appropriate for many occasions

A Black Charmeuse Gown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—This long-sleeved model is of black charmeuse, trimmed with jet braid. The bottom of the skirt, as well as the edge of the sleeves and collar, is bound with a narrow band of white satin. The waist band consists of a black satin ribbon, passed through wide buttonholes and weighted with large jet balls. The general effect is both elegant and simple, and this gown can be worn at the theater, dinners or even for afternoons, under one of those "Manon" capes or mantles which are the rage of the moment, either in fur or in black satin.

Making a Home

"You must be a home lover, if you want to make a home," declared the Interior Decorator, putting down her cup and sending a swift glance around the beautiful oak-paneled dining room, where she and her guest were breakfasting. "Yes," she repeated, "home loving is the first and greatest essential. You may take a house and fill it with beautiful things, but it can never be a home unless its occupant loves it and so makes it one. It may be a beautiful show house, with period rooms conforming absolutely to type, but it is not a home unless a genuine home lover lives in it."

"On the other hand," she continued, warning to her theme, "a real home lover can make a home out of a hotel room even, and every one knows how impossible they are, speaking generally. The good hotels, of course, make a serious effort to offer their guests what they consider homelike rooms, but although they do provide all sorts of conveniences which, it often happens, the guest does not have in her own home, still, they cannot achieve that real home atmosphere, no matter how hard they try, no matter how much money they may lavish upon their furnishings, how daintily the chintzes they select for hangings and slip covers, or how elaborate or beautiful their period furnishings."

"Speaking of period rooms, that is one thing in which many a hotel makes a grave mistake, for the periods not infrequently get mixed up. For instance, one guest wants something taken out of her Louis Quinze room, a chair or a table, it may be, while another guest in an early Victorian suite calls for some such addition to her furnishings. Now, if a thoughtless employee, in response to such a call, simply moves the superfluous Louis Quinze furniture into the early Victo-

rian room—just imagine the awfulness of it!"

"However, as I said, it is quite possible for the home lover, compelled for a time to take up quarters in a hotel, to make those quarters homelike. Sometimes it merely means the adjusting of chairs at a different angle, the scattering of one's favorite magazines on the table, the arrangement of a bowl of violets, or other flowers, and a picture or two on the mantel. If hotels would only learn to leave pictures off their walls, how much happier some of their guests would be! Of course, if one plans to stay for some time, one may have the pictures that fail to appeal to one promptly removed. A skilful switch or two to the desk or writing table transforms it into a thing of homelike use, the apparently careless dropping on it of a paper cutter or an address book or engagement pad makes a remarkable difference."

"Then, too, the real home lover who finds it necessary to sojourn in a hotel for a time is the sort of guest the management rejoices to have, for she is so accustomed to seeing that her own home is properly cared for that she will see that, as far as possible, the same attention is given to the rooms which she occupies in the hotel. For one thing, she will not let the curtains wave out the window in the rain, nor will she go off when there are indications of an approaching shower, leaving windows open so that furniture or carpet may be damaged in any way. She will be careful not to spill the ink or other liquids, which leave unpleasant marks wherever they go; in fact, she will refrain from doing anything that she would not do, or like to have guests do, in her own home. And all of this shows—is visible in a curiously intangible, yet, after all, tangible, way—in the hotel room, occupied temporarily by a real home lover."

"So it is with the woman who builds what is commonly known as a 'show house.' I am thinking of one famous one, just at present. It is full of rare, beautiful and curious things, which are shared with the public from time to time. Yet that house is by no means merely a museum; it is the home of a home lover and announces it at every turn, in all sorts of little ways. Even when its owner is not there, the visitor has the feeling that she has just gone out of the room, that she is somewhere about that house that is her home."

"It is not the money that counts in

furnishing a home, it is the love of home and interest in every detail that goes into the selection and arrangement of its appointments and its enjoyment, every step of the way. That can make a home out of the simplest, as well as the most elaborate, surroundings, and it is the home lovers, I believe, who are happy and contented and a strong asset of the Nation."

Outdoor Dining Rooms

Visions invoked by this title will not be of the pleasantest to many whose remembrances of plain air repasts have made them unwilling ever to repeat the experience. Slipshod service, tepid food, tablecloths that flop up and down in the breeze—these phenomena of the alfresco meal have a way of remaining in the memory, to the exclusion of the joys of eating in the open.

It is only because this custom is a comparatively new one in the United States that some persons have not learned how to make it agreeable. Like a great many other things, it is a matter of thinking it out. Of first importance is the location of the outdoor dining room. It is better to select a sheltered spot near the house, than a more picturesque bower less accessible to the kitchen. Above all, do not have a vine or leafy bough directly over the table, unless you are an entomology enthusiast.

The covered veranda of the comfortable country house, one that overlooks a garden designed to discourage the curious, is usually a satisfactory place. It is convenient for those who serve the meals, as well as for those who partake of them. But, even though the spot selected is not as accessible as the indoors dining room, there is no reason why the idea should be discarded, as a trip to any large department store will reveal. Here are to be had many contrivances to reassure the skeptical, casseroles, vegetable and entrée dishes, fitted with subdivisions to hold a variety of food within a small space, thus doing away with the usual large number of china receptacles. Everything which goes on the table should be selected for its compactness; and, in the event of the cooler days, for their capacity to retain heat.

Modern shops also furnish vessels which will allow one to keep soup and other liquids at the boiling point, also

those which allow tea to be served compactly and not in a state of collapse. If attachable, the electric grill is ideal for a simple open-air meal.

A marquee makes a highly practical and picturesque shield against the sun. Some very attractive and quaint ones, originally designed in France and England, may now be had. Some are in the Chinese style and resemble those parasols with the drooping sides, that were seen occasionally last season in Newport and Southampton. The round tables are fitted round the pole of the marquee and are collapsible, so that the contrivance may be easily carried about from one part of the grounds to another. The appearance of a marquee, on a well kept lawn, is indeed most festive. As a rule, the table covers used with them are of colored linen, such as one used to see at the fairs in Nijni Novgorod, and even now in less profusion in shops carrying Russian textiles.

To defeat the ill-intentioned plans of occasional gusts of winds, which have a way of precipitating the corners of tablecloths into the culinary chef-d'œuvre, weights in the form of old Japanese sword hilts can be attached to the ends from holes worked over for that purpose.

A pergola often provides an agreeable and interesting setting. A gay piece of heavy awning cloth may be attached to the tops and sides, for protection and privacy. Those who like to have the accessories of style may easily find, in spite of the recent restrictions on importations, Italian faience in delightful profusion. The china here, as at all informal outdoor meals, should be of simple quality. This is not the place for Haviland or Royal Worcester; on the contrary, the setting calls for the heavier china and earthenware of peasant craftsmen. Colored glass makes an enchanting effect, especially green and amber.

The American garden is rapidly evolving into a place where one likes to spend many hours, and innumerable are the contrivances which architects have planned of late to encourage this laudable tendency. The modern country seat now shows either a garden house, an arbor, a loggia or some variety of shelter, where one may eat in comfort as well as feast the eye. Of course, it is easy to have a loggia or some sort of shelter built, when it has formed part of the original plan; but, when the open-air room is to be attached to an old house where this feature was not at first considered, it becomes a problem. Often a compromise in style will be necessary, but the efficient architect will find a way.

Furniture shops offer an endless variety of chairs, tables, etc. for eating out of doors in comfort. Weatherproof willow chairs, substantial and easy, are well adapted to a simple environment and are not expensive. Old hickory is suitable for unpretentious estates, and also painted furniture. The colonial chair, with its rush seat, is, of course, most suitable for the outdoor dining room of the colonial house. Birch furniture is appropriate for the rougher sort of camp or country house, such as one sees in the Adirondacks. Where the breakfast porch forms an integral part of the house, the furniture must be in keeping. In houses of the Italian villa style, for instance, where a loggia forms the setting for fresh air meals, long, low benches should be used, as modern chairs would quickly dissipate the Old World atmosphere.

That welcome innovation from England, the Tibbory tea cart, which holds other refreshments besides, is rapidly becoming part of the picture in American gardens. It runs on rubber-tired wheels and is easily controlled and steered by hand. Portable tables on which one may also take breakfast or luncheon are fast becoming popular. The most attractive variety is made of wicker, with shelves underneath the top for holding extra dishes. There are also many novelties, in wicker and porcelain combined, for holding sandwiches, cakes, and fruit, receptacles for holding vichy or ginger ale, with an ice compartment in the center for keeping the liquids cool.

Waterproof rugs may also be had, and are most welcome at times when the damp ground would prevent one from having an enjoyable meal out of doors. And the list does not end here! There are clips which hold the tablecloths firm in the unexpected gales that now and then beset the most sheltered nooks, and quantities of other comfort-adding accessories, if those interested will take the trouble of looking for them.

Modern shops also furnish vessels which will allow one to keep soup and other liquids at the boiling point, also

The New Waistcoats Made at Home

The woman who lives far away from Fifth Avenue, or other localities where smart shops are filled with glittering finery, may have many of those pretty things at a minimum of cost, both in labor and money. If she be quick to see how things are put together and moderately skillful with her needle, she can make the new waistcoats which women will wear with their spring suits, for instance. These are among the smartest dress accessories of the new season and, even if one is not inclined to think so at first glance, among the simplest.

The wide brocade or metallic ribbons, now being shown in such profusion in the shops, are not infrequently used for the vest or waistcoat. One, seen recently, was made so simply that anyone who can sew at all ought to be able to copy it. The material was a beautiful black and gold—mostly gold—metallic ribbon, so wide that one width only was needed. Apparently about three-quarters of a yard of it was used. At one end, a piece was cut out, circular in shape, leaving straps about an inch and a half or, better, two inches, wide, surrounding it, which straps were fastened together in the middle of the back. Across the ribbon, at the waistline, braided gold cord was appliquéd back and forth in three rows, to simulate a fairly wide girdle, an ornamental tassel finishing it at each end. The vest was lined with plain black silk, and a two inch wide band of this plain silk or of strong black ribbon was attached to it at the waistline on one side, and fitted with attachments to fasten it at the other. This belt served to hold the waistcoat firmly in place.

Another good looking affair of this sort was made of a figured silk, with a navy blue background. It, too, had a round neck but, instead of being left plain like the other, was finished with a flat round collar, from shoulder to shoulder across the back. This collar, which was not very large, was made of plain navy blue silk. Across the waistline in front was a band of this same plain silk, some three or three and a half inches wide, made to simulate a belt and adorned with a vertical row of small silk-covered buttons. This, too, had a belt of plain ribbon or silk, attached at each side, to hold it in place.

Almost anyone, it would seem, could make one of these vests with a straight piece of silk, the most care needed being to cut the neck out properly and to adjust the belt correctly. And such a variety of materials may be used! Such waistcoats, one might estimate roughly, require about three quarters of a yard of material, exclusive of collar and belt.

As silk suits, it is said, are to be much worn this summer, what one might call 'specially prepared' waistcoats are provided for them. These are made of very dainty materials, lace and net and Georgette, singly or in combination; lovely affairs they are, oftentimes. In some broad lace is used, in others finely tucked net or lawn, with frills of very narrow lace. These usually have collars attached, and some sort of belt or girdle effect at the waistline. They may also be as elaborate or as simple as one may choose.

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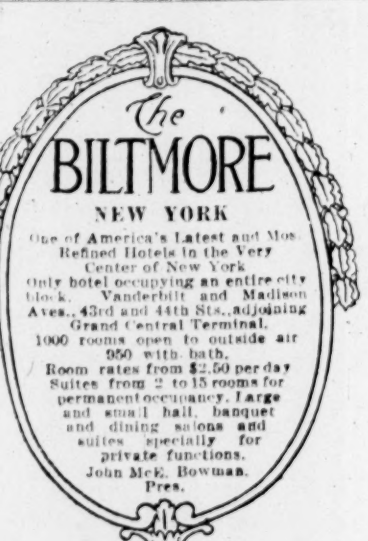
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PROPOSED BONUS ON
CANADIAN IRON ORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario—A determined and organized effort is being made by the Boards of Trade of Port Arthur, Ft. William, Sudbury and other towns and cities in northern Ontario to impress the Dominion and provincial governments with the advisability of rendering assistance to the iron industry in the shape of a bonus on the production of ore, the suggestion being 50 cents or \$1 per ton. It is pointed out that the tonnage mined in this country has been steadily declining. In 1916 the amount mined was 221,773 tons. In 1917 it fell to 176,833 tons while in the same years foreign ore imported to and smelted in Canada was 1,964,596 and 1,221,881 tons, respectively.

In 1896 a system of bounties was inaugurated by the federal and provincial governments to encourage the manufacture of iron and steel from Canadian ores and this stimulated the industry to such an extent that blast furnaces were erected at various points in Ontario while prospecting became general and a much larger amount of Canadian ore was used.

Since 1899, principally owing to the product of the Hecla mine in the Michipicoten district, the production of ore in Ontario has averaged in the neighborhood of 220,000 tons per annum, reaching its maximum in 1913 when 394,054 tons were produced. This, however, is a very small proportion of the ore used in the production of pig iron in Canada, the remainder being imported.

The average value of iron and steel products imported into Canada each year has been about \$86,000,000, of which 80 per cent represents the cost of manufacture. In other words the sum of \$68,000,000 is paid each year to workmen of another country when it should go to workmen in this country. In the opinion of those who are urging the governments to give a bounty.

FEDERAL FISHERIES
CONTROL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The question of the desirability of provincial control of British Columbia's deep sea fisheries has been discussed in the Legislature in connection with the estimates. The speakers were unanimous there was no absolute reason why the Dominion should have any concern whatever so far as the domestic situation is concerned regarding the fisheries of the Pacific Coast. It was claimed the time had come when the Province should assert its rights because the fisheries were now being administered by an authority so far away that those most deeply concerned could not have their legitimate grievances rectified.

The Hon. William Sloan, commissioner of provincial fisheries, an office which controls the inland fisheries of the Province, said there was nothing he would like to see more than that British Columbia should have control of all her fisheries. Looking back over the years he could not see that the federal government had successfully administered the industry which was made merely incidental to another department. The Province would never get satisfaction until the fisheries were placed under a separate minister whose sole duty the fisheries would be.

CANADA'S TIMBER RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—With the double purpose of creating outdoor employment particularly suited to many of the returned soldiers and at the same time of conserving the timber resources of Canada, a deputation of various pulp and lumber associations will, it is reported, shortly wait upon the government with recommendation that special consideration be given to the question of reforestation as a national undertaking. In this connection says the Labor Gazette the following paragraph from the final report of the forestry sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee of the United Kingdom is of particular interest: "Canada contains the only large reserves within the Empire. Unless arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government for the effective conservation of these reserves it is inevitable that provision should be made within the British Isles on a far larger scale than is here proposed. We consider that this question should be taken up at once with the Dominion Government."

DOMINION'S HOUSING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In an address before the Canadian Women's Club in Montreal, Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning expert of the Canadian Commission of Conservation and adviser to the newly formed Housing Committee of the Privy Council, outlined the plan of the Dominion Government with regard to the construction of dwellings for returned soldiers and for civilian workers. There was a double problem to be faced, said Mr. Adams, that of housing both classes of people, the situation being more acute owing to the fact that no building had been done during the war and that materials, money, and labor were still at high prices. Mr. Adams advocated the cottage, semi-detached building or group of buildings for home purposes,

saying that the apartment and tenement houses were undesirable, particularly when there were children, who, he said, were entitled to free open spaces in which to play, instead of being obliged to congregate in congested courts.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN
AIR SERVICE LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—A prediction that an aerial passenger service by means of dirigible balloons will soon be maintained between St. John and Boston was made by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, inventor of the telephone, at a recent meeting of the local Canadian Club. The dirigible balloon, which had fallen in the war, would now come into its own, Dr. Bell said, because of its carrying capacity, while, because of their swiftness, the heavier-than-air craft would be extensively used in the transport of mails. He believed that St. John would soon see the time when dirigible balloons would be anchored to masts and its citizens, mounting to the balloons by means of platforms, would enter the balloons and reach Boston within a few hours. These balloons, Dr. Bell went on, could be inflated from the inert gas helium heated from the exhaust of the engine, and as they could weather the worst gales they would be absolutely safe.

Discussing the question of a trans-Atlantic aerial flight, Dr. Bell expressed the opinion that Zeppelins would be more likely than aeroplanes to succeed in such a flight. This year, he expected, Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and perhaps Holland, would attempt this flight from Europe to North America.

So far as the heavier-than-air machines are concerned, Dr. Bell said that he thought he would live to see the day when they would be called for as the taxicab is summoned in a city today. The greatest present drawback to their use in this way was the space required for their initial run before taking the air, but experiments which were now being made would probably lead to improvements which would make it possible for the tops of houses to be used as the business man's airplane stations.

ORANGE CANDIDATES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TRURO, Nova Scotia—A decision to enter the political field in Nova Scotia has been reached by the Grand Orange Lodge of the Province which was recently in annual session here. Under a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge, "an independent Orange candidate, with financial backing," is to be placed "in every constituency where the possibility of his election would warrant it." The condition as to "the possibility of election" means that any Orange candidates who may be nominated will contest seats in central or western parts of the Province rather than in the eastern constituencies, since it is in the former sections that the Protestant vote is strongest. It may be said, too, that it is doubtful if there is any part of the Province in which an Orangeman running as a candidate of his order could be elected in a contest with candidates representing the existing parties.

COAL WASTE AS BRIQUETTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, a paper was read by Mr. Paul E. Seurat on the advisability of using coal waste in the form of briquettes, and in this way conserve the coal resources of the Dominion. The observations of Mr. Seurat were based on experiments made in France and the United States and on visits to French briquetting plants. He stated that Canada was wasting an enormous amount of coal by neglecting to briquette the slack at the mines and the run-of-mine dust. The Dominion was dependent on the United States for much of her coal supply, and this coal could in part be supplied by briquetting the slack.

UKRAINIANS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Great War Veterans passed a resolution at a recent meeting, which was forwarded to the federal authorities, protesting against the attempt of Bishop Budka and his disciples to form a Ukrainian bank in western Canada. It was pointed out that such a bank would enable unscrupulous aliens to make use of large sums of money, and would place in their hands the power to become a menace to Canada and to those who fought to uphold her honor. Bishop Budka came to Canada in 1912 with the blessing of the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. He has been charged with sedition during the course of the war, but the charge could not be sustained.

ARCHITECTS' AID WORKINGMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Building of small houses for workingmen is to be encouraged here by lowering the fees of architects. The architects are planning to give service to poor men building their own homes, charging them a nominal fee. At a regional conference held here delegates from the Ohio State Association of Architects were present, indicating that the move will be started in that State at the same time as in Pennsylvania.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER—Woman of 25 years, eight years experience. G. 18, 21 E. 4th St., New York City.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Buckeye incubators and brooders, guaranteed machines to meet the requirements of poultry farmers. Sizes from 42 to 600 egg capacity operated by oil or gas. Mammoth—5 ft. square—2400 egg capacity—operated by oil or gas and electricity. Prices and information upon application. MRS. EDNA R. FREEMAN, R. D. 2, Belmont, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—PLOT 50x114, free and clear, in 221st Street, Bronx, block to subway; sell \$4000 or exchange for equity in small house, commuting distance New York City preferred. Q 26 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR RENT

FURNISHED apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, sunny, clean, Fenway, Boston. Address Z 55 Monitor Office Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S helper. Must be exp. and have good refs. Willing to assist with household and care of one child. Other help kept. Mrs. H. Atlas, Neptune Ave., Woodmere, L. I., Tel. Woodmere 3492.

REPAIRING—Paid, women for general housework, family of 3 in S. Braintree. Plain cooking, washing, sent out, good home. Tel. Braintree 641.3 or write to 46 Monitor Office, Boston.

TYPIST wanted. Experienced and rapid in addressing and filling in names. Permanent position, good chance for advancement. Room 1428, 130 Nassau St., New York City.

A COMPETENT COOK and parlor maid, both Protestants. Private family. Location Paterson, N. J. P 15 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City. Phone Columbus 4810.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Must have experience. Good salary. 48 W. 75th St., New York City. Phone Columbus 4810.

PROTESTANT girl for general housework in suburbs, summer in Dedbury. Address Z 56 Monitor Office, Boston.

GOOD ladies' tailor to work on coats; steady if satisfactory. H. KNAPP, 652 Reibold Bldg., Boston, O.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT requires services of active man competent to estimate work, having some practical printing experience. Good salary and commission to the right man. Q 25, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Licensed plumber and first class tinsmith, steady work for the right man. Good shop; prevailing wages \$6 per day. Apply Wm. H. MIDGE, 185 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—At the Hancock Hotel, Worcester, Mass., an engineer with good habits. Address The Superintendent of Mechanical Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT copy and layout man with general advertising experience, including campaigns, sales letters, folders, trade paper copy, etc., desires an opportunity for advancement and congenial environment first consideration. Address M. B. W., 810 Bradley Ave., Peoria, Ill.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper with broad experience, general and cost accounting, desired connection with public accountant or in personnel of business concern. Phone Cyprian 1404, 8 20 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

MAN released from service desires position as chauffeur, 11 years' experience, can furnish references regarding ability as mechanic and character. Address Z 80 Monitor Office, Boston.

SUCCESSFUL insurance salesman, now employed in New York City, desires to enter the mercantile business. P 25, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

PROPOSALS

Proposals will be received at Room 158, State House, up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, April 8, for the erection of reviewing stands in Boston for the parade of the 20th Division. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above address on and after 9:30 A. M. Friday, April 4.

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Exquisite Spring Blouse Modes

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New Crepe Envelopes and Steps

in flesh tints with Camisoles to match.

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"Wear Things"

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Quicker Baby Wear

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Second Floor Jenkins Arcade

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Fashionable Ready-to-Wear

For Men and Women

"Our HATS

EDUCATIONAL

COMPULSORY GREEK
ENDS AT CAMBRIDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At Cambridge it may well be said that a new era has already begun. Within the short space of two months women have for the first time voted for the university representatives in Parliament and Greek has ceased to be a necessary part of the education of every graduate—French, German, Italian, or Spanish may henceforth be taken as substitutes. A decision passed by 165 votes to 15 has ended, without excitement and almost without comment, a campaign of nearly 50 years.

In the early days of the university Latin only was required of students, and degrees were awarded for the arguing of theses. From Henry VIII's time onward the study of Greek was encouraged, but in that reign only three colleges could boast of lecturers in the subject. It was not until 1822 that the previous examination, better known as the "Little-Go," was established, with its requirement of Greek from all candidates for a degree. It may be an encouragement to the lovers of Greek to reflect that the enforcement of the study was after all comparatively recent, and that for three centuries the language flourished and increased at Cambridge through its inherent vitality without what has been called "the protection of a prohibitive tariff."

History of the Movement

As early as 1865 Dr. Butler had taken the step of opening a modern side at Harrow, convinced that for many boys Greek brought no good result and was a waste of time. In 1870 the Endowed Schools Commissioners had started a system of modern schools, to foster the study of modern languages and science (the natural sciences); and in that year a Cambridge syndicate proposed that French and German should be allowed as a substitute for Greek in the Little-Go, while retaining it in the pass examination for the ordinary degree. On these terms honor and medical students only would be exempted. Though the syndicate were unanimous, their recommendation was rejected by 51 votes to 48.

In 1872 and 1873 fresh syndicates reported in the same sense, and were defeated. In 1878 an influential body of headmasters memorialized the university, pleading that the requirement of Greek kept a large and increasing number of desirable boys away from the university. A syndicate was again appointed to consider the matter, and its advice was again rejected, by 153 to 145 votes. This was becoming somewhat tedious. In 1891 the proposal merely to appoint a syndicate was thrown out by a large majority (225-185). The alarm had been sounded, whips had been issued, and non-resident M. A.'s had rallied to the defense of Greek.

Efforts Persistent

But the matter was not allowed to drop. The headmasters would not be pacified. The question was raised at their conference in 1903, and the inevitable syndicate was appointed. No pains were spared in collecting evidence from teachers, which made plain the fact that many boys were deterred from the university, while with others much time was wasted in "cranking up" the requisite minimum. Translations of the set books were commonly learnt by rote, low standards acquiesced in, and a distaste engendered for the subject.

In the discussions by the senate which took place in 1904 and again in 1906, the subject was thoroughly thrashed out from every point of view. Weighty and eloquent speakers were not wanting on either side, and there was no sparing of sledge-hammer blows and rapier thrusts. Speeches were supplemented by showers of "fly-sheets" from caustic pens. The epigrammatic and pungent fly-sheet has always offered special opportunities to those whose wit is readier than their eloquence.

Not one of the combatants attempted to challenge the surpassing value of Greek to students of the right sort. One speaker described it as the most perfect instrument of education ever invented. "No language is at once so ancient and so intensely modern," said Sir Richard Jebb. His appeal was based on the argument that to abolish compulsion would lead to the extinction in England of the study of "the most perfect vehicle of expression which the world has ever known." For this, he sadly predicted, there would be no second Renaissance, and declared his resolve to oppose the suggested change "as adverse to the interests of the highest liberal education in this country and throughout the Empire." Another distinguished scholar argued that it was not for the university to be led by outside pressure. Cambridge should not seek to compete with modern universities nor to conciliate public opinion. Greek was in danger of becoming the privilege of the rich and of being extinguished in provincial grammar schools. Theology robbed of Greek would be driven into the arms of Latin, the language of intolerance and sacerdotalism.

Reformers Active

The reformers, on the other hand, asked for recognition of a step already taken in the schools. They pleaded for an open door. "Alma mater," said the veteran high master of St. Paul's, "and men of every species of talent even more than men of diverse talents have need of her." Greek may be ideally the best instrument of education, but Little-Go Greek does not realize that ideal.

Their efforts were once more doomed to failure. The hour of victory was not yet.

In 1906 the proposal was modified

and exception was asked only for students of natural science, who were to be accorded a special degree as "Bachelors of Science in Arts." This scheme was championed by the eminent Greek scholar, Mr. S. H. Butcher, who pleaded earnestly for a reconciliation between natural science and Greek. He pointed out the absurdity of any antagonism between the two studies: "It was Greek that first created science, and spread science through civilized Europe. Science spoke Greek before she could speak any other language, and spoke Greek a great deal better than she had since been able to speak either English or German. This antagonism, however, so unreal, so artificial, did exist already. The danger was that while they might win their victory for Greek at Cambridge, they should lose their cause in the country." He went on to point out that simultaneously with the attack upon Greek there was evidence in many quarters—and not least in America—of a fresh awakening of interest. An American professor had told him how a naval captain visiting a lighthouse had been asked by the keeper if he could recommend a good book on Greek by correspondence. Unfortunately the sea captain could not enlighten him. Mr. Butcher had met a policeman in charge of one of the large crossings in Boston who spent his leisure in the study of Homer. This democratic age, he continued, in its literature, in its politics, in its education, in its whole attitude of mind and spirit needed to be leavened with Greek influence. They would best carry this out by seeking to heal and soften the feud between Greek and the advancing forces of natural science.

In spite of this eloquent appeal, the moderate proposals of the syndicate were again rejected by 746 votes to 241. Today exemption has been carried in its fullest form. Cambridge offers a fair field and no favor. May Greek still hold its own and prove its worth.

COMMERCIAL ONE
YEAR COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The plan offering a one-year course of study to the pupils of the Commercial High School, because of the peculiar needs of these students, was adopted by the superintendents of the Board of Education at a recent meeting. This innovation is in recognition of the fact that in almost all high schools the greatest number of pupils is registered in first-year classes. After the first year a considerable number of students discontinue their studies. The one-year course is designed purposely to meet the requirements of this large percentage of students. The following course of study is provided for these pupils:

Subject	First Term	Periods
English		5
Community civics		5
Business calculations and accounts		5
Typewriting		5
Office practice		5
Elementary science or commercial geography		5
Commercial design		5
Physical training and hygiene		5
Second Term		
English		5
Local industries or stenography		5
Business calculations or accounts		5
Typewriting		5
Office practice		5
Elementary science or commercial geography		5
Physical training and hygiene		5
Commercial design		5

Note.—One period each week is devoted to the supervised study of each of these major subjects.

Superintendent Tisdley, and the committee on studies and supplies, Superintendent Meloney, explained these changes by stating that they had for a long time felt the need of a special one-year course of study for those students who could afford to devote but a single year to high school work. The present four-year course of study does not offer in the first year a curriculum of subjects which are of the most practicable value to pupils who will earn their living after this time.

A committee consisting of Miss Maude McCain, Washington Irving High School; Miss Ellen L. Osgood, of Julia Richman; Miss Etta M. Hagar of Morris; Miss Agnes Hugler of Julia Richman; Messrs. Bedford and Leyenberger of the Stuyvesant and Bushwick High schools have been working out a practical one-year course of study. The recommendations of the committee have just been submitted.

"The course calls for 35 periods per week, which at first glance seems to be a heavy program, but the only subjects which require home preparation are English and business calculations and commercial geography; office practice, elementary science, and commercial design are to be taught without home study, and probably without textbooks. Furthermore, one period a week in four of the major subjects is to be devoted to supervised study. We have assigned five periods to physical training in accordance with the state demands."

"Parents and students should clearly understand that this one-year course as outlined is designed to prepare for the position of junior clerk only. Throughout the course vocational guidance should be emphasized and every effort should be made to make the work of such immediate value that the pupils will be induced to remain for more extensive training and thus fit themselves for more responsible positions."

"It is proposed that this course may be offered as a course in itself or as the first year of either a three-year or four-year commercial course of study."

FIRST EDUCATION
IN CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What we knew for so many years as Korea has been officially, since its annexation by Japan, "Chosen," and such we must call it.

Shu King, the "Book of Records," is a series of documents relating to the history of China from the mythical time of Yao, who is alleged to have lived B. C. 2357, as the first of the three "Ancient Kings," so highly extolled by Confucius for their numerous virtues. The Shu King's record extends, although not consecutively, down to the time of Hsiang King, or B. C. 627; it is now far from being as complete as it must have been at one time, for there are but seven fragmentary chapters remaining of what we do not at present really know just how many made up the full number in the original volumes. In its present mutilated form it was probably edited by Confucius, who is admitted by all Sinologists to have himself written its preface, and who is credited with having declared Shu King to be the most precious treasure of the Chinese classics, the very foundation of the education of China as well as of all education, including that of Chosen, in any way connected therewith.

The chronology of Shu King, if complete, would cover the entire rule of the Shang dynasty of China, B. C. 1766 to B. C. 1122. The general who rose in rebellion against his imperial master and drove him ignominiously defeated from the throne to seat himself thereon, giving to his new imperial dynasty the name of Shang and arrogating to himself the bombastic title of Ching Tang, or "Tang the Successful," did so in 1766 B. C. He bears, in the court annals, the reputation of having been a very religious person, and some Christian enthusiasts even declare that there is indisputable evidence of his having worshipped "the true God," and refusing to bend the knee to the countless idols of Tao, "the way" (of the gods) of native religion of his time.

Decline of the Dynasty

In spite of his arrogance and bombast, Ching Tang was deeply solicitous for the welfare of his country and its people. He was succeeded upon the throne by a few who ruled in the same altruistic, wise manner; but ere long—as has almost invariably been the case with the imperial dynasties of China—the monarchs and the majority of their immediate court officials gradually, when not rapidly, yielded to the temptations of court life and became idle, licentious, and profligate in every way; easily falling victims to the inevitable rebellion usurper.

With the Shang dynasty's 28 emperors, of whom far more were bad than good, the climax of evil was reached in the person of Emperor Chou Sin, naturally and inevitably the last of the line, who was driven from the throne in B. C. 1122.

But all the courtiers, even in Chou Sin's entourage, were not wholly given over to evil ways. One of those latter, Ki-tse (also known as Chi-tse and Ki-ja) or Viscount Ki, whose name is associated with the beginnings of Chosen's history, and especially with the very first steps in the education of that country, is credited, in the little that remains of contemporaneous history, with having been a man of lofty character. Besides, he was a statesman of unusual ability, one of the feudal barons of the Shang dynasty, and as a nobleman of the Empire he, by right of birth and position, was privileged to speak very plainly, even to the Emperor himself; and he spoke faithfully, but quite unsuccessfully, to induce his imperial master to abandon his evil ways and give attention to the proper administration of the affairs of state.

Viscount Ki was an ancestor of Confucius and devoted to the study of the little which may be dignified by the title of the "classical literature" of his time, which was, of course, mainly that of Tao, Tao-teh King, "The Canon of Reason," by Li Uih, commonly known as Lao Tze. Ki himself was a loyal Chinese subject, abundantly qualified to render invaluable assistance in preserving his country and his Emperor from threatening disaster, and when Chou Sin was crushed by Wu Wang, founder of the Chou dynasty, Ki was cast into prison as punishment for his faithfulness. It was not long, however, until he was set free and offered a high position near the throne, but he refused to accept office, as a mere bribe, under the "usurping rebel," as he called the new Emperor; although as a matter of historical fact, identically the same stigma would attach to Tang, the successful founder of the Shang dynasty. Ki gathered together a goodly company of his friends, their retainers and families, and set forth on a long pilgrimage toward the east to find a "land of peace."

The Hejira to Chosen

Bearing in mind when this migration took place, it hardly need be stated that almost immediately after leaving the frontier of what is now known as the metropolitan province of Chihli, the pilgrims entered a wilderness; what is now the "Three Eastern Provinces" (Manchuria), wherein the few human beings they encountered were scarcely more than savages. Boundary lines were not then at all sharply defined, and it is probably true that the territory embraced by the numerous small kingdoms that made up the ancient Kori extended to the Liau River, west of the Liautung Peninsula.

After crossing the plains of Lower Manchuria with its few low hills and an occasional small river which offered no serious obstacle to progress,

at length Ki's expedition approached a large and rather turbulent river, the Yalu, and began to get glimpses of lofty mountains in the far distance, which were in, let us say, Chosen. It would require a measure of research altogether out of proportion with the result to be attained and rather irrelevant to our subject, to enable us to name precisely the great number of independent districts into which the peninsula and its outlying parts were divided in the early years of the Thirteenth Century B. C., when Viscount Ki arrived at Ping-yang, and later established himself at Han-yang-Pu, on the Han River, which is said to have been the most important place in the country.

There must have been, even at that remote time, a certain amount of cohesion amongst the various political units, although there were almost constant squabbles over trifling matters, because Han-yang-Pu—later the city we know as Seoul—was considered as a sort of capital of the whole land, which had not yet come to admit even the loosest suzerainty of China. About Han-yang-Pu there was told a curious superstition, the influence of which still persists in a mild way. The city is claimed to resemble a boat in its shape, and for that reason no wells must be sunk within its limits, lest the boat be scuttled and founder. Above the city, on the banks of the River Ta-Dong, there are two giant monoliths which were claimed to be the mooring-posts for the "city boat," when the superstition was rife.

Integrity of the Inhabitants

Viscount Ki was most favorably impressed with the inhabitants of the new country, and sent back to the Chinese capital such a glowing account of them as to induce the historiographers to record in the "Book of History" that the people of the land Viscount Ki had annexed to China were of great integrity, agreeable in manners, and possessed of unusual facility for achieving prosperity, although as yet steeped in ignorance.

The Chosenese (to anticipate history) gave Ki and his whole company a cordial welcome and eagerly responded to his efforts to give them a code of eight laws, religious, rather than disciplinary, to teach them to rear silkworms fed upon leaves of indigenous trees (for the mulberry had not yet been introduced), to spin and weave, and to practice various domestic arts; in one of which, ceramics, the Chosenese speedily attained such skill as to excel their teachers, and in turn (many centuries later) to become the instructors of the Japanese.

Ki had taken with him copies of all the Chinese classics, and immediately upon his arrival he set himself to the task of teaching his friends—for he did not arrogate to himself the title and functions of a ruler or even a feudal chief. That was the beginning of Chosen's education, and we are doubtless safe in saying it could not have been later than the middle of the Thirteenth Century B. C. As literature, it was only the memorizing of the Chinese classics and the study of commentaries thereon; as religion and ethics, it was probably circumscribed by the superstitions and the influence of the good and evil spirits of Taoism. In those remote times the influence of that rather misallied "religion" was much wider and more powerful amongst the Chinese than it has ever since been, and it doubtless continued to exert such influence until years after the advent of Buddhism, generally ascribed to about 65 B. C.

Propagation of Taoism

Consequently, the Taoist priesthood were prosperous materially and, as it is the wont of the priesthood of all eastern Asiatic religions to seek the mountains for their abiding places, their temples, monasteries, and all official habitations were, in the main, to be found in the hills, and most frequently at or near the top of a lofty mountain. Imbued with these sentimental ideas of the good Taoist believers, Ki and his friends could not but be impressed with the ideal qualifications of their new home for the propagation of Tao-teh King, "The Canon of Reason," the esoteric name for their religion employed by the Taoists. In all the petty kingdoms into which Chosen was divided, there soon appeared Taoist temples and monasteries, wherein, under the special supervision of Viscount Ki, the doctrine of the canon was propounded.

In education itself, the efforts were restricted to the mastering of the ideographs and learning the text of the classics; but it must not be assumed that there was nothing more for the foreign pedagogues to do; although it cannot possibly interest anyone to be told of Chinese sciences, smothered as they were by gross—or rather, childish—superstitions. The natives of the upper classes, to whom this crude education was restricted, must have been apt scholars; because when, a few centuries later, we are able to study Chosen history in reasonably dependable authorities, we find substantial evidence of this fact.

Promptly after establishing themselves in China, the Buddhist priests, or their native pupils, made their way to Chosen and virtually supplanted the Taoist predecessors, for the peninsula had constantly been spoken of as a strong rival of Ceylon, the "home of true Buddhism." There was no spiritual or material gain for the Chosenese in the change, for the Buddhist teachers simply substituted one objectionable system of superstitions for another, older and more childish, and education really made no progress at all.

It is not relevant and hardly interesting to discuss the names and individual history of the petty kingdoms into which the peninsula was divided in prehistoric times. From about A. D. 960, that is, when Chinese influence of a considerable nature had been established, the whole colony was known as Kori or Koryu; but in 1332, when

the late and last native dynasty was founded by Li Tan, the direct ancestor of Emperor Yi, who was deposed by the Japanese in 1910, a still older name, Cho-sun, manifestly a Chinese designation meaning "morning freshness," was restored, and this, in its Japanese form, "Chosen," is now the official name of the government-general.

Whatever may be our opinion of the injustice displayed by the United States in deserting Korea, and by ignoring the guarantees of integrity which the treaties included, thus opening the way for the obliteration of the peaceful little empire by Japan, we cannot deny that the change has brought material benefit to Chosen, even if we are skeptical about educational advancement.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Rhodes Trust announce in their statement for 1918 that an American secretary to the trust has been appointed and may be consulted on questions connected with the administration of the scholarships in the United States. Prof. Frank Aydelotte (B. Litt., Indiana, 1905) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, occupies this position.

During the years 1917 and 1918 the organizing secretary of the trust, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., visited most of the states of the American Union and the provinces of Canada, and made an exhaustive study, in consultation with university and college authorities, of the operation in those countries of the system pursued in the selection of scholars since the foundation of the trust. As a result of this investigation, certain changes in the methods of selection have been under consideration. Among other changes, it has been decided that candidates in the United States, who are otherwise eligible, shall no longer be required to pass a qualifying examination, but shall be selected, with due reference to the views expressed by Mr. Rhodes, on the basis of their university or college standing, subject to any further test which the committees of selection may, in their discretion, impose.

Only nine scholars were in residence during the past year. The accumulation of postponed scholarships raises at Oxford certain difficulties owing to the inability of the colleges to receive more than a limited number of Rhodes scholars at any one time, especially in view of the fact that there is a corresponding accumulation of other applicants who would naturally have come into residence during the last four years. In order to meet these difficulties, it is proposed to fill up in October of this year only the 1918 and 1919 postponed scholarships. The scholars thus elected for the year 1918 will be expected to come into residence, so far as possible, in January, 1920; those elected for the year 1919 will enter in October, 1920. In the same way, the scholars for 1920 and 1921 will be elected in October, 1920; the former coming into residence, so far as possible, in January, 1921, the latter in October, 1921. After 1920 the elections will resume their normal course.

The membership of the National Union of teachers has now mounted to over 100,000. In commenting on the official journal of the union (The Schoolmaster) says that this result is especially satisfactory, since for the last few years there has not been that regular outpouring from training colleges for men which formerly served to sustain the number of new members. The result comes, too, at the end of a year when there has been a movement among women teachers to set up a separate union.

The part played by the union during many years in pressing forward that reform which is now embodied in the Superannuation Act, has already been told. Teachers are not ungratefully either to their society or to the Board of Education. A well-known champion of their rights tells how he recently met an old colleague who said that he was retiring at the end of the year, and whereas formerly he had been greatly troubled about his future, he now felt perfectly happy. He had been expecting to retire upon something like £1 a week, and to have to look for some occupation which would supplement his meager allowance. Now he knows that he will get a lump sum of £500, and a pension of about £170 a year. This makes all the difference, and he looks forward to devoting his leisure to helping his fellow men.

Arrangements have now been made, under the reconstruction scheme, for the allotment of a large number of appointments in the higher civil service among men with a record of active service during the recent war. Candidates of the required type should write to the Civil Service Commission for a copy of the regulations and for a form of application. Candidates whose applications are approved will be called upon to pass a qualifying examination. This examination will be held at a date not earlier than three months from the receipt of the dispersal certificate. If successful at the qualifying examination, candidates will appear before a board of selection, which will finally decide on their suitability for an appointment. The system of special selection is to last for two years from the cessation of hostilities. The limits of age for attendance at the qualifying examination are from 22 to 27. A number of subsidiary rules have been issued. The most important of them is the one requiring that candidates must be in a position to produce satisfactory evidence, in the absence of a university record, that, but for the war, they would have been justified in expecting to attain a first or second class in a university honors examination.

HIGHER EDUCATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—This year's calendar of the South African Native College, which is situated close to Lovedale, deserves attention not so much on account of the present scale of operations of the college, but as the beginning of a movement for the higher education of the Bantus to which no limit can be placed. In spite of adverse circumstances, the year under review (to the end of 1917) was a year of steady expansion. Steps were taken to start a course in agriculture, as well as a course for those who are likely to be chiefs or headmen in the future. Thirty-one students, 17 of them freshmen, were admitted at the beginning of the session, two of the number being women. They are classified in a tabular statement under the heads of tribe, language, place of residence, religious denomination, last institution at which they were scholars, entrance qualification, the vocation chosen, and the course of study pursued.

The first thing likely to catch the eye in this statement is that more than half the students belong to the Fingo tribe. Now the Fingoes happen to be a people that, pressed out of their own land by wars among the Bantus themselves, became subject to another tribe, and in their new conditions of practical slavery lost much of their tribal organization. When those conditions ceased, owing to British supremacy, the Fingoes found themselves less encumbered with all the traditional usages that made against progress than did the other tribes. Consequently they were readier to avail themselves of all opportunities for education, and the result is shown in the table by the presence of 17 students of the Fingo tribe, as against 3 of the Xosa, 2 Basuto, 2 Zulu, 2 Pondo, 1 Pondomise, 1 Betchuanaland, 1 Indian, and 1 European.

Four Native Languages

It may next be noticed that four separate native languages represent the mother tongue of the students. Xosa includes 23 of them, while Basuto, Zulu, and Betchuanaland account for five in all. One native student claims Dutch as his mother tongue, and one English. Half of the number come from the Transkei, Lovedale, in which were concentrated most of the activities that led to the formation of the native college, supplies a little more than half the students, and the liberality of view of this long-established Scottish Presbyterian missionary institution is best attested by the fact that the number of Wesleyans in the college is 13 and of Presbyterians only 7.

As regards qualifications for admission, more students have taken the teachers' certificate than any other examination. The standard of the certificate may be judged from the fact that the general aim of the collegians is to take the university matriculation at the end of their course. Eight students are preparing themselves for the ministry, five for medicine, five for law, four for teaching, four to be chiefs, while the rest are divided between business, agriculture, and the civil service. It must again be insisted that these are only beginnings. A time will certainly come before long when it will no more have to be recorded that the average age of the college students who sit for the university matriculation examination is 23½.

The Principal's Report

A few extracts may be given from the principal's (Mr. Alexander Kerr, M. A., Edinburgh) report which, amongst other things, show that some of the difficulties of this institution are not unknown in British and American colleges. As regards teaching, he observes that, in his judgment, the difference in number between those who enter with the teachers' certificate as qualification, and those who propose to adopt teaching as their profession, when they have pursued their studies further, is remarkable and calculated to cause uneasiness. Of 17 who have entered college after having undergone a full professional training, and in the majority of cases, after having had some experience of a teacher's life, only four express any desire to return to teaching. It may be that many have hitherto entered upon the teachers' course owing to the absence of facilities for higher education, but it will be a matter of regret and deep concern if the more highly trained natives desert the teaching profession for others more attractive in some ways, but perhaps not so important for the development of the race at the stage at which it now is.

English is the medium of instruction, and is the only language that is common to all the students; therefore, from these two points of view, it may be regarded as the most important subject. When students come to the college, they have attained a fair degree of proficiency in speaking English, i. e., they have probably enough to serve them in the commoner relationships of life. The majority of native students, however (thinks Mr. Kerr), possess only half the vocabulary of common names which is at the command of the European student of similar stage of attainment. This poverty of simple concrete language is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the letter is the form of composition in which they find most difficulty.

Shakespeare the Favorite

Of literature, students when they reach the college know very little, especially those who enter with a teachers' certificate. They take very readily to reading, however, and show a disposition to look further into authors whose names they meet with incidentally in class. Of all the authors read

in detail, Shakespeare is the favorite. When students read the plays they seem to come into contact with a new world and they enter into the interpretation of a drama such as "Julius Caesar," which was studied this year for matriculation, with a zest and a mastery of the spirit of the play which is itself a commentary on the words of Cassius:

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted over
In states unborn?

In the study of the various mother tongues, also, much leeway has to be made up, but Mr. Davidson D. T. Jabavu (B. A. London), who is the lecturer in these subjects and in Latin, also, rightly points out that this is an experience not confined to natives of South Africa. As to the progress made in these vernacular studies, Mr. Jabavu reports that many students begin with two false notions, namely (a) that they have little or nothing to learn of their mother tongue, and (b) that their own language is an easy subject, needing neither preparation nor concentration. Nearly all the students began their present course particularly weak in translation. Spelling, also, was surprisingly poor. As efficiency in these subjects (Xosa, Suto, Zulu) tells greatly in all future spheres of the students, he thinks that the time devoted to them is not excessive.

The calendar includes the usual information about the staff and courses of the college, and about its residential accommodation. At present it appears that the governing council has established an undenominational hostel for a limited number of students. But the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa has already chosen a site for its hostel, the erection of which will be begun immediately, and it is intended that students shall ultimately be accommodated in hostels under the control of the various cooperating religious bodies.

SOCIALIZED SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—Ernest C. Hartwell, school superintendent, has outlined before interested persons here what he calls the socialized method of instruction in public schools, the fundamental feature of which is the abolition of the old autocratic relation of teacher over child and the introduction of a more democratic system.

"There are three ways of administering the school system of a city," said Mr. Hartwell. "First, the autocratic method, well organized with an efficient person at its head who imposes his will without question upon the department; second, the chaos of no organization at all, and third, the democratic method in which the entire membership is acquainted with, and interested in, the educational policy of the system."

"If we are going to teach democracy to our children we must practice it ourselves. How much of it is there in our schools of today? The traditional school is pretty much of an autocratic institution. I do not propose to hand over the reins to the children—I mean working with them in their classrooms."

"What may we reasonably expect of a pupil at the end of the first six grades? I think we should expect of him three things: First, that his penmanship habits should be fixed, that he shall write with an easy, free-arm movement and write legibly; second, that he shall fully understand the fundamental operations in arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; third, that he shall be able to read intelligently, and that he shall have acquired the dictionary habit."

"Here are some of the things I should like to see realized in the new intermediate schools to be erected here:

"First, departmentalized work, with teachers who are interested in English teaching English, those interested in geography teaching geography, etc."

"Second, recitation—if I could have my way I'd eliminate the word recitation from the school vocabulary. Our business is to teach pupils to think, to work, to study, not to stuff their minds or cram for examination. I have a feeling that the next 10 years will see the traditional recitation shattered. In place of the recitation I should have that room fully equipped for the teaching of one thing."

"Next, penmanship—I should have an hour of shop work—not to teach children of that age a trade, but to start their minds in the direction of what they would like to do when they are mature, and from time to time have an adult person of the same sex talk to them on the subject of the life work they would prefer."

"Further, I should eliminate the special teaching of spelling, having the geography teacher teach the children how to spell the words used in the geography classes, etc., and I should eliminate home work entirely for the pupil and the teacher. I should like to limit the teachers' classes to four per day and require each child to put in an hour in the gymnasium."

"I should have them put in three periods a week at laboratory work and two at art and music. I have a high regard for the educational value of music—for music as taught by a qualified teacher."

"In the commercial department I should emphasize the grounding of habits of thrift."

"I should like to see art, forensics, dramatics, music, etc., not as an interruption in the school work, but as a part of it."

"I should like to see libraries in the new schools. They take very readily to reading, however, and show a disposition to look further into authors whose names they meet with incidentally in class. Of all the authors read

THE HOME FORUM

April in Manhattan

No spring in any wildwood is like this! The meadows take young April as they take the dawn or sunset; gladly, it is true, but without any festival at all. Why! Spring's as common there as it is here.

Each day, each hour! Why make a gala time? Just let her in, invite her to sit down, and that's sufficient.

But the Spring in town meets with a royal welcome that a queen might envy all her days. The vendors herald her with lovely names—"Lilies!" and "Tulips!"—yes, and "Mignonette!" And "Daffydownhill!"—who has ever heard?

A prettier word upon the human tongue? And in the parks are spread, in proper rows, like Raleigh's coat, for her light feet to tread, carpets of green and purple, white and pink.

Magie designs that flash to sudden life when April's footfall sounds along the street.

The children hear her first—they have a way of hearing delicate noises—and they take to those green islands mercifully set in the wide city's everlasting sea. They laugh when first the tulips lift their cups to the blue sky; and when the crocuses hold up to heaven their chalices of dew they know that Spring has definitely come.

—Charles Hanson Towne.

A Great Sovereign Senate

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean.—Victor Hugo.

Reconciliation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are few problems of greater importance to the world today than that of reconciliation. Many of the wounds inflicted during the great struggle through which it has passed are still open; and the fact that reconciliation has not yet been accomplished except to a limited extent tends to keep them so. Many are yet smarting from the wrongs committed, still looking for proofs of the destruction of the false reasoning which lay behind the evil offenses.

It is an utter impossibility to reconcile good with evil. Truth with error, or Love with hate. It simply cannot be done. It were as justifiable to admit that although one added to one makes two, still for the sake of expediency one and one might be admitted to be three. Put in that way, one can readily see the incompatibility between Truth and error. And this holds true in every case, whether it be the intellectual, the moral, or the spiritual that may be considered.

In the moral realm, for example, the line of demarcation between good and evil is, although this may not be generally perceived, as distinct as between truth and error in mathematics. The Decalogue is a compilation of profoundly wise rules; and it is because they are based on metaphysical considerations, incomprehensible to the carnal mind, that they appear to some to be empirical and to others even obsolete. But in the Ten Commandments honesty is separated from dishonesty as clearly as light is distinguished from darkness; purity is recognized to be the very antithesis of sensuality, covetousness to be the absence of spiritual discernment, and jealousy the thick mist obscuring the omnipresence of good; while the desire to kill which breaks the Sixth Commandment is the Stygian darkness of densest materiality. No belief of the carnal mind, that is, of material sense, can ever be reconciled with the spiritual sense of reality which alone is conscious of the ideas of Spirit, God. "Even Christ cannot reconcile Truth to error, for Truth and error are irreconcilable," as Mrs. Eddy has written on page 19 of Science and Health.

What, then, has to be done to bring about the reconciliation of men? Before agreement can ever be reached, it is obvious that men must discover a meeting ground in the possession of a common knowledge, or understanding of Principle or Truth. It cannot be brought about in any other way. Thus, if a body of men believed that by perfecting material power through natural science the human race could evolve to the highest state of conscious perfection, they would clash irreconcilably with those who are persuaded that it is only through spiritual understanding, or the knowledge of God and His law, that the emancipation of humanity will take place. That is precisely how the matter stands. It would seem as if there were two great schools of thought, broadly speaking, in the world today, the one wholeheartedly on the side of matter and believing in material law and power, the other unreservedly on the side of Principle, striving to understand more of Principle and to apply the divine law to all the problems of human existence.

The Science which explains the nature and the rule of divine Principle is Christian Science. It is this Science which underlies all of the teachings and practice of Christ Jesus. It is the Science which explains every demonstration of spiritual power ever given by any man throughout human history. And Christian Science shows that in every case where a proof has been given of spiritual power, the demonstration was made through the understanding of God or Principle and the application of spiritual understanding to the destruction of erroneous belief. Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love." (Science and Health, p. 19.) God is unchanging Principle. It is the coming into line with Principle, the getting to know man's indissoluble union with Principle that constitutes reconciliation to God. It was Jesus who said to the Jews: "which believed on him, if ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples; indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Reconciliation which results from the understanding of the spiritual truth frees from all the erroneous beliefs of the carnal mind.

To be reconciled and in obedience to Principle is the step preliminary to universal reconciliation. If men possessed the same understanding of God or Principle they would stand on common ground, reconciled and at peace. But that is the problem before humanity. It will never be solved by any low method of expediency. It must be lifted above erring human judgment and erring human will into the region of spiritual knowledge, where human speculation does not exist.

Christian Science, then, maintains that "Truth bestows no pardon upon error, but wipes it out in the most effectual manner." (Science and Health, p. 11.) Christian Science reveals the true method of salvation or reconciliation. Surely this is what the world is in need of. But before it can come about the world must begin to see that its salvation cannot be attained by clinging to the material sense of

things, or by dividing its allegiance between matter and Spirit, Truth and error, Principle and evil. There must come about a great awakening. Men will be required to learn to think in terms of Principle, by getting to know Principle first of all, and then, through their spiritual understanding, rejecting whatever is not in accordance with Principle. Only in this manner will the healing of the nations take place; and with this healing there will also be evidenced the healing, in a proportionate degree, of the world's belief in sickness, sin, and death. It is the "truer sense of Love" which "redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love." Therefore the "truer sense of Love" must be acquired. As this is done, the law of divine Love becomes operative in the destruction of all that is unlike good.

A Unique Fellowship

"Mr. Bright's fame is not so completely bound up with the repeal of the Corn Laws, or even with the extension of the suffrage, as that of Mr. Cobden. If Mr. Bright had been on the wrong side of every cause he pleaded; if his agitation had been as conspicuous for failure as it was for success, he would still be famous among English public men. He was what Mr. Cobden was not, an orator of the very highest class. It is doubtful whether English public life has ever produced a man who possessed more of the qualifications of a great orator than Mr. Bright. He had a commanding presence; not indeed the stately and colossal form of O'Connell, but a massive figure, a large head, a handsome and expressive face. His voice was powerful, resonant, clear, with a peculiar vibration in it which lent unpeakable effect to any passage of pathos or of scorn. His style of speaking was exactly what a conventional demagogue's ought not to be. It was pure to austerity; it was stripped of all superfluous ornament. It never rushed or foamed. It never allowed itself to be mastered by passion. The first peculiarity that struck the listener," Justin McCarthy writes in "A History of Our Own Times," "was its superb self-restraint. The orator at his most powerful passages appeared as if he were rather keeping in his strength than taxing it with effort. His voice was for the most part calm and measured; he hardly ever indulged in much gesticulation. He never under the pressure of whatever emotion shouted or stormed. The fire of his eloquence was a white heat, intense, consuming, but never sparkling or sputtering. He had an admirable gift of humor and a keen ironical power. He had read few books, but of those he read he was a master. The English Bible and Milton were his chief studies. His style was probably formed for the most part on the Bible; for although he may have molded his general way of thinking and his simple strong morality on the lessons he found in Milton, his mere language bore little trace of Milton's stately classicism with his Hellenized and Latinized terminology, but was above all things Saxon and simple. Bright was a man of the middle class. His family were Quakers of a somewhat austere mold. They were manufacturers of carpets in Rochdale, Lancashire, and had made considerable money in his business."

"Mr. Bright himself has given an interesting account of his first meeting with Mr. Cobden: "The first time I became acquainted with Mr. Cobden was in connection with the great question of education. I went over to Manchester to call upon him and invite him to come to Rochdale to speak at a meeting about to be held in the school room of the Baptist Chapel in West Street. I found him in his counting house. I told him what I wanted; his countenance lighted up with pleasure to find that others were working in the same cause. He without hesitation agreed to come. He came and he spoke; and though he was then so young a speaker, yet the qualities of his speech were such as remained with him so long as he was able to speak at all—clearness, logic, a conversational eloquence, a persuasiveness which, when combined with the absolute truth there was in his eye and in his countenance, became a power it was almost impossible to resist."

Later when Mr. Cobden appealed to Mr. Bright to join in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, the invitation was cordially accepted, "and from that time dates the almost unique fellowship of these two men, who worked together in the closest brotherhood, who loved each other as not all brothers do, who were associated so closely in the public mind that the name of one was scarcely mentioned without that of the other. There was something positively romantic about their mutual attachment. Each had a noble life; each was in his own way a man of genius; each was simple and strong. Rivalry between them would have been impossible, although they were every day being compared and contrasted by both friendly and unfriendly critics. Their gifts were admirably suited to make them powerful allies. Each had something that the other wanted. Bright had not Cobden's winning persuasiveness nor his surprising ease and force of argument. But Cobden had not anything like his companion's oratorical power. He had not the tones of scorn, of pathos, of humor, and of passion. The two together made a genuine power in the House of Commons and on the platform."

The Water Is Dimpling and Dappling

Those who know and love Scotland would perhaps find it hard to define that which draws them so persistently to her. Each would probably give a different reason—to one the wide stretches of moorland, to another the mountains, to yet another the old gray cities with their every stone soaked in history, would seem the attraction; but whatever reason is given, the fact remains that Scotland calls with quite as clear a voice as ever did the east. As the summer draws on and the town streets grow dry and dusty and the gay flowers in the parks begin to look a trifle faded, there comes stealing into thought a picture of rolling moorland, its warm madder tints just tinged with amethyst as the first of the heather blooms, stretching away to a horizon bounded by soft blue hills. The city dweller seems to hear the hum of the bees, the abrupt and lonely cry of a startled grouse, and above and beyond it all the contented gurgle of clear golden water as it eddies round the pebbles in the bed of the well-known peaty stream. It is all complete in an instant, and one's immediate environment seems to fade away, leaving just the clear-cut picture curiously distinct, calling, always calling.

Again there is the well-remembered little loch in the Highlands. The water is dimpling and dappling in the shallows, and at the brink the birch trees are trailing their feathery tassels of foliage gently into it. Tall pine trees stand out blue black, distinct and strong, the outcroppings of the great forest beyond, the sunlight glinting on their reddish stems; among the gray boulders at the water's edge are many little flat, rounded stones just asking to be made to skip across the smooth surface.

Such little things bring the pictures back—a bunch of heather from the moors, the smoke from a bonfire, will recall the little whitewashed homestead with its neat peat-stack, the vivid green of a field reclaimed from the moor, and the never-to-be-forgotten scent of burning peat. Or again, the good smell of coniferous shrubs after rain will take one in an instant to that dear place where the stately Scotch firs formed a double row, and the wide turf path between them was all soft and yielding where it had been hollowed and tunneled by busy moles. Through the gate is the little moor where short thick tufts of heather mix delightfully with bracken and bog-myrtle. And the path through the dark pine wood beyond which emerges suddenly into sunlight, with the full glory of the great moors unfolding ahead.

All the pictures fill different niches in thought and come unbidden to the memory. To each lover of Scotland they are different; but they all form part of that indefinable attraction which makes people say one morning, just as if it were a totally new discovery, "Isn't it time we were going north?"

Now That Spring Is Here

"When the sun set last night it was still winter. The persons who passed northward in the dusk from the city's tumult thrust their hands deep into their pockets and walked to a sharp measure. But a change came in the night. The north wind fell off and a breeze blew up from the south. Such stars as were abroad at dawn left off their shrill winter piping—if it be true that stars really sing in their courses—and pitched their voices to April tunes. One star in particular that hung low in the west until the day was up, knew surely that Spring had come and sang in concert with the earliest birds. . . . When the meadow lark sang on a fence rail he but cons his lessons from the stars," writes Charles S. Brooks.

"It is on such a bright Spring morning that the housewife, duster in hand, throws open her parlor window and looks upon the street. A pleasant



A Highland loch, Scotland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

park is below, of the size of a city square, and already it stirs with the day's activity. The housewife beats her cloth upon the sill and as the dust flies off she hears the cries and noises of the place. In a clear tenor she is admonished that there is an expert hereabouts to grind her knives. A swarthy baritone on a wagon lifts up his voice in praise of radishes and carrots. . . . Or a junkman is below on his business. Yesterday the bells upon his cart would have sounded sour, but this morning they rattle agreeably, as though a brisker cow than common were jangling to her pasture. At the sound—if you are of country training—you see yourself, barefoot in a grassy lane, stick in hand, urging the gentle beast."

"With my thoughts set on the Spring I chanced to walk recently where the theaters are thickest. It was on a Saturday afternoon and the walk was crowded with amusement seekers. Presently I observed a queer old fellow carrying on his back a monstrous pack of umbrellas. He rang a bell monotonously and professed himself a mender of umbrellas. He can hardly have expected to find a customer. Even a blinking eye—and these street merchants are shrewd—must have told him that in this hurrying mass of people, the thoughts of no one ran toward umbrellas. Rather, I think he was taking an hour from the routine of the day. He had trod the profitable side streets until tummy had taken him. But he still made a pretext of working at his job and called his wares to ease his conscience from idleness."

"Like the persons who ply their trades upon the sidewalk, my hatter the fellow who cleans my straw hat each Spring—is a partner of a boot-black. Over his head as he puts with his soap and brushes, there hangs a rusty sign setting forth that he is famous for his cleaning all round the world. He is so modest in his looks that I have wondered whether he can read the sign. Or perhaps like a true merchant he is not squeamish at the praise. As I have not previously been aware that any of his profession ever came to general fame except the Mad Hatter of Wonderland, I have quipped sharply at him to see if by chance it might be he, but there are no marks of kinship."

In Portuguese East Africa

The interior of Portuguese East Africa, R. C. E. Maugham says in "Portuguese East Africa," "contains almost every conceivable variety of scenery. There one may revel in the majesty of mountains, the restfulness of rivers, or the plenitude of plains. The former occur both in immense chains, as on the western frontier, and in high, isolated peaks and plateaus, as in the cases of Silvu and Gorongosa. . . . From these wide plateaus arise peaks springing to altitudes far in excess of the elevation I have mentioned, and here, in the winter season, between the months of May and September, the cold is often severe, and frost not infrequent."

"Let us ascend one."

"Already from the arid plain below, as the giant form appears faintly silhouetted in pale blue through the dancing heat-mist, we have experienced on beholding it a feeling of relief and refreshment not unlike that of finding ourselves unexpectedly on the shore of some large lake or river; the eye joyfully scans the lofty outline, as yet scarcely distinguishable from a cloud, and obscured by the smoky atmosphere of a thousand grass fires."

"Approaching the low, undulating foothills, with their pitiless, switch-back, up-and-down formation, the great mass of the main body gradually becomes a defined and settled shape. . . . In some of the valleys between the foothills it is difficult at times for the eye to grasp and take in the litter of huge rocks which fills them, as the thorny surrounding scrub becomes woven into an almost solid mass by

the thick, twining growth of a convolvulus which, in the spring, covers the vegetation it clings to with a blaze of rich color.

"Immense isolated boulders from ten to forty feet in height surround the base of the main ascent. . . . The soil has now lost the sun-dried, brick color of the plains, and is composed of gray, sandy grit mixed with quartz crystals, and great seams of granite cross the footpath as the first clear mountain stream is reached. At that distance from its source on the high mountain plateau it is a mere thin, attenuated wisp of water running over its stony bed and forming a series of enchanting miniature cascades and pools as it splashes refreshingly by past the big, pink-veined boulders under the delicate tracery of the overhanging bamboos. A lovely species of wild azalea springs on its harsh-looking stalk from the cranies of the rocks; slender wild date palms, exquisite tree-ferns, and a variety of wild fig overhang the water, bending their delicate fronds downward until, meeting the ferns and bracken by which the stream is bordered, the whole forms an effective background of delicate greenery starred by multitudes of bright forest blooms."

"Crossing over by peeling from rock to rock, the path now winds up the mountain, shaded by high marula trees (a species, I believe, of parinari), ever-present, velvety abuzzias, and jungle after jungle of tall, shimmering bamboos. Great green turacos with carmine wings fly from bush to bush, their clumsy flight and long tail-feathers faintly suggesting the springing of an immature pheasant; large purple pigeons with yellow beaks, and an occasional couple of rapid-flying parrots, skim across, their tails gleaming with a streak of crimson against the greenery of the forest path. With a dash and a scuttle a bushbuck flees through the undergrowth, and is lost to sight in a thicket of gaunt, almost hideous, candlebra euphorbia."

"As the height increases, the luxuriance of the dense foliage, especially in the rain-cut ravines, diffuses a cool, moist fragrance, which also appears to exude from the mighty trunks of the giant trees. . . . And as flowers and ferns and colors grow thicker, and greener, and more irresistible, one pauses and drinks deep of the indescribable beauties which every step reveals."

"One final struggle, supported by a grim determination not to stop again until the summit is won, and we are there."

"What a prospect is before us! Down several thousands of feet of tree-covered slopes one's eye roams away past bosky, rounded hills, their granite composition breaking through their clothing of forest, and lifting broken confusions of massive boulders to glitter in the brilliant sunlight. Out beyond the dim and distant plain, with a far-away flash of sun and water, and, still farther, a bluish boundary of other mountains on the remote horizon, the descending lines of their contours showing darkly against the ascending outline of the main masses beyond; on the sharply defined edges thus produced, isolated trees and great boulders stand clearly out, and the giant sides display in the sunshine the effect produced by Titanic landslides in the suave undulations of the tree-covered slopes."

"No powers of description could do justice to the luxuriance and beauty of the vegetation which borders these mountain torrents, continually irrigated, as it is, by their spray and moisture; so thick does it become that the task of penetrating to the final fall is often one of great difficulty. Here may be found ferns of all kinds, from the most delicate maidenhair to the coarser hart's-tongue, and from the homelike bracken to the exquisite tree-fern. Green tree-cycads mingle with pale, mauve azaleas, and, peeping out from the rocks, bunches of starchy blue lobelias and tiny immortelles raise their wistful heads toward the mimosa-bordered cleft above."

At Morn

At morn when light mine eyes unsealed
I gazed upon the open field;
The rain had fallen in the night—
The landscape in the new day's light
A countenance of grace revealed
Upon the meadow, wood, and height.

The sun's light was a smile of gold
Ere shut by sudden fold on fold
Of slipping, shimmering clouds from view;
No sooner hid than it broke through
A tearful smile upon the world
Where earth reflected heaven's blue.

The sky was as a canvas spun
To paint the new spring's nocturnes on;
A blended melody of tints—
The sea's lure—and the myriad hints
Of garden-closes, when the sun
Hath stamped the work of nature's mint.

—William Stanley Braithwaite.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

Franchise Reform in Japan

A WELL-KNOWN authority on Japan, long resident in that country, tells a story of how, on one occasion, when on a visit to London, he went into one of the large West End shops. A sale was in progress, and he noticed on one of the counters a number of boxes of collars, of a style he particularly liked, marked at what appeared to him an absurdly low price. He asked the reason, and was told that the buttonhole at the back of each collar had been originally stamped in the wrong place, but that the incision had been sewed up, the buttonhole stamped in the right place, and that the collars were really none the worse for the adventure. The upshot of it was that he bought several dozen, and, a year or so later, when back in Tokyo, noticing that he was running short of this style of collar, he sent one to his haberdasher, telling him to copy it, and to make him a certain number. The Japanese haberdasher performed the task, exactly, and returned the collars, every one with the buttonhole at the back stamped in the wrong place, the incision sewn up, and the buttonhole placed correctly.

To those who would really understand Japan, and would gain some just appreciation of what her history during the past fifty years really means, the story is full of revelations. The Japanese are the most wonderful copyists in the world. Give them a model of anything, from a collar to a Constitution, and they will copy it so exactly that the greatest expert would declare it a piece of original work. It is this fact, above all others, that is to be taken into consideration when an estimate is being made of any Japanese reform or national movement, and the present agitation for suffrage reform is a case in point.

It is not easy as yet to estimate the full meaning and significance of this campaign, but it is important that some effort should be made to appraise the situation. To this end it should be remembered that the Japanese Government, although outwardly on a constitutional basis, is, in reality, absolutely autocratic. The reason for this is not far to seek. Some thirty years ago, when the question of giving the country a Constitution was being considered, a delegation of Japanese scholars, jurists, and statesmen was sent on a kind of world mission of exploration. They were to examine carefully the constitutions of several of the more important of the European countries, and to adopt that one which appeared to them most adequately to meet the needs of the situation as they saw it. In due course, the delegation came to London, only to find that the United Kingdom had no written Constitution, that its whole fabric of government rested on precedent, and that to draft a Constitution for Japan out of the vast amount of material available, an enormous amount of original work would be required. The Japanese delegates, accustomed as they were to copying what they found, and not to evolving something of their own from impressions gained, gave up in despair the idea of securing anything from England, and crossed over to Germany. In Germany, of course, they found a Constitution written out to the dotting of the last "i" and the crossing of the last "y." This was what they wanted, and so Japan adopted, practically in its entirety, the Constitution of the German Empire.

It is under this Constitution that the Japanese people have been living for the last three decades, and it is in accordance with the ideas upon which this Constitution is based that all the great expansion and development which, again and again, has surprised the world has taken place. These ideas are fundamentally autocratic. The government of the country is entirely in the hands of the upper, official, industrial, and mercantile classes, and no single act of legislation has been passed in Japan, during the last thirty years, which has really tended to mitigate the lot of the Japanese peasant or workingman. The Japanese people have for the most part acquiesced in these conditions. Indeed, the rice riots of last August were almost the first serious protest against them.

It was impossible, however, that the tremendous revolutionary changes taking place throughout the world should be without their effect in Japan, and so those who have kept in touch with the progress of events in the island empire, during the last six months, have witnessed some really remarkable overnight conversions and astounding changes in the orientation of national policy. The downfall of the Central Powers, last November, finally discredited militarism, or at any rate the German exposition of it, in the eyes of Japan. The whole world, moreover, outside the Central Powers, disapproved it, and so in Japan the "astute business cabinet" of Kei Hara followed the strongly militarist cabinet of Terauchi, and Japan spread herself out for the "economic conquest of the Far East." Then, as week followed week, and democratization everywhere became, in varying degrees of sincerity, the order of the day, Japan evidently began to see the necessity of coming into line. One of the last acts of the Diet before its adjournment, a short time ago, was to extend the franchise, still on the old property basis, so as to add a million, or so to the electorate.

It was a sop to Cerberus, a concession of a purely autocratic governing class to the demands of the times. Cerberus, however, according to the latest reports, shows but little disposition to be satisfied. The demand for manhood suffrage has been definitely launched, mass meetings in support of it are being held throughout the country, and speeches are being made in which the fullest demands of the purest democracy are finding expression. "Oligarchy," declared Mr. Ozaki, a former Minister of Justice, in a recent speech, "must go forever, and national politics must hereafter be open to the public." It is inevitable, of course, that this should come about sooner or later, even in Japan. But those who know the country best will be inclined to hesitate before they ascribe the present changes solely to the purest outflowing of an intelligent and instructed democracy. Some day the Jap-

anese people will have to learn and become attached to the great fundamental truths which render such changes inevitable and irrevocable, but Japan is still essentially a copyist, and any appraisal of her progress must take this fact into consideration.

Courts-Martial and the Public

SOMETHING more than a feeling of disappointment has, it is safe to say, been aroused throughout the United States by the refusal of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, even to receive, let alone make public, the statement of Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate-general, in reply to Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder's defense of the government's courts-martial system, the latter presented at the request of the Secretary. Until the Secretary offers some more definite reason for stifling Colonel Ansell's latest effort to make himself heard in opposition to what seem to be unduly harsh means of enforcing military discipline than that the Ansell letter does not seem to him to be "helpful," he can hardly expect enthusiastic support from the public. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine who in the country, aside from a small group of professional military men, will approve of what, to the ordinary citizen, seems a one-sided as well as undemocratic attitude on the part of Mr. Baker. It has been commonly understood that at least one of the purposes in the provision that the official head of the War Department should be a civilian was to guard against the development of more militarism than the founders and sustainers of the government intended.

If it is true, as Colonel Ansell recently said, that the court-martial system of the United States is one of the most reactionary in existence, this fact certainly bears out a remark which he made at the same time, namely, that an army of 4,000,000 men, raised to perform the highest will of the Nation, must always challenge popular interest, "and injustice in such an army of an unnecessary degree must become the subject of general and popular consideration." It will hardly be disputed, anywhere, that adequate means of enforcing discipline are a first necessity in any army, but the fact that a man is performing an exacting as well as important service for his country should not deprive him of a needlessly large portion of the rights and protection to which he is entitled when in civil walks. Considering the matter on the plane merely of practicability, it is hardly likely that distrust as to the justice of an army system, or a conviction of what a soldier might think of as lack of a "square deal," can help in maintaining the army numerically under the usual volunteer system, to say nothing of the morale of the organization. But aside from this phase of the matter, it would be a great pity to throw a dampening influence upon the soldier's respect for the national government, as he comes intimately in touch with it, and therefore upon his enthusiasm for the American idea, which to every one should mean justice, even if to the soldier, while he is a soldier, it must needs mean restricted liberty. If in the United States there must be militarism, it must be a militarism moderate and well controlled.

In the present controversy, nothing short of fair play will have the approval of the Nation. The public, to say the least, is not convinced by anything it has thus far heard that it is fair to publish one side of the story and withhold the other. The treatment of United States soldiers is unquestionably a matter of interest to the people of the United States, and if an entirely satisfactory course concerning the courts-martial system is not forthcoming from the War Department, nothing is clearer than that Congress, early in the next session, ought to make a thorough investigation and see to it that army conditions shall be what they should be.

The Advance in Telegraph Rates

AN OPPORTUNITY seems to be assured, as a result of the recent order of the Postmaster-General of the United States increasing, by 20 per cent, the tolls on all commercial and government telegrams, for a comprehensive study, six months or a year hence, of the direct result of an arbitrary advance in rates charged by a public utility. The interesting phase to be studied will be the comparison between revenues under the schedules as they existed prior to April 1 and the revenues under the new schedule of rates. Those familiar with the operation of public utilities, especially the common carriers and the telephone and telegraph systems, agree that up to a certain point, and that point is what is termed the peak load which the equipment is designed to carry, the net profit of the utility is great or small in proportion to the volume of business transacted. It may be remembered that when the railroads of the United States passed into government control, in the course of the war, the Director-General of Railroads, then Mr. McAdoo, imposed special charges in some branches of the railway service. This added cost, it was admitted, was not for the purpose of enabling the railroads to earn greater dividends, but, rather, to discourage a too liberal use of the facilities by the public, thereby conserving motive power, rolling stock, and man power for the movement of supplies necessary for carrying on the war. When this emergency demand no longer existed, the special charges were canceled.

An opportunity has been given in several of the larger cities of the United States, within recent months, for observing the relation of increased charges, made by traction companies, to gross receipts and net profits. Advances have been made quite generally upon the theory that additional revenues were necessary, but the opinion of students of traffic problems seems to be virtually unanimous that gross incomes and net profits, instead of increasing in proportion to the advance in charges for service, decrease in almost a fixed inverse ratio. It would seem that the patrons of steam railroads who largely make up the considerable margin between the minimum and the peak load are not those who travel from necessity, but those who travel from choice or solely for pleasure. In the case of street car service, likewise, those who usually patronize the trolley lines, but who live within comfortable walking distance of their work or the shopping district, comprise the "margin of profit" above the actual cost of operation. In the case of the steam rail-

roads and in case of the trolley lines an arbitrary, or necessary, advance in rates beyond what has come to be regarded as a reasonable and equitable standard, operates directly, and at once, to reduce the gross receipts and the net profits of the carrier.

It would seem, therefore, that if the Postmaster-General seeks to reduce the volume of business done by the telegraph companies under his control, he has done just the right thing to accomplish that result. But, taking his own statement of the reasons for the advance in rates, he does not desire this at all. He desires, on the contrary, only to increase the revenues of the service to meet advanced costs due to the higher wages paid to employees. A flat increase in rates of 20 per cent is made to meet an advance in wages ranging from 10 per cent down to 5 per cent, and while the proportion of rate increase to wage increase reminds one of the advance in coal prices, a year ago, of \$1 a ton to meet an advance of \$1 a day in the wages of the miners, it may be, after all, that the net gain to the operating management will not be in like proportion.

The public will, no doubt, be inclined to withhold its verdict in this particular case until sufficient opportunity has been given for a fair test. In the meantime, however, the nation is, it would seem, without any convincing proof that government-controlled utilities promise better service at less cost than utilities under private management. Indeed, exactly the reverse seems to be the result of such experiments as have been tried in the United States. An official of one of the telegraph companies recently taken over by the Postmaster-General is quoted as saying that there is no real need of increasing telegraph rates. The rates heretofore charged were high enough, under careful and economical management, according to this telegraph company official. The fact remains that the general public has had little complaint to make of the telegraph service under private management, and it is equally true, it is to be hoped, that it will insist upon careful and economical management under government control. If such service is rendered, it may be that the rate question will adjust itself without too great delay.

St. Paul's

IN THE days before the war, when London had more time for talking and less inclination for doing than in the years just past, the London press was ever ready, when occasion offered, to say something about St. Paul's. It would record how there were undoubted signs that certain portions of the huge fabric were "settling," and would speculate as to the probable effect upon the building of the many tunnels and tubes that were being driven underground all round about it. Architects would contribute letters, and leading articles would be written upon them, but it did not seem to be too easy to get anything done. For to the man who was swept up Ludgate Hill on a motor bus or in a taxi, "big Paul's," as Carlyle calls it, just seemed as big and as utterly unmoved and immovable as ever. The architects, it appears, were right, however, and during the war, with so much else on its hands, London at last "got down to business." Today, the reports about St. Paul's are reports of work accomplished, accounts of how the great task of rendering its foundations firm and secure is progressing.

London has always been concerned about St. Paul's in some way or another. The building alone of the four successive churches, which have stood on the familiar site on the top of Ludgate Hill, must have covered some 200 years or more of London's history, and then there were always some great repairs to be made, just as there are today. And Londoners were ever specially interested in the work. In the days of Ethelbert, King of Kent, when the first St. Paul's was raising its sturdy Saxon walls above the little houses of wattle and daub which crowded up the hill, Londoners watched the work with daily growing interest, just as they did, 400 years later, when Ethelbert's church having been swept away by fire, Edward the Confessor's greater building was rising out of the ashes.

Little is known today of either church. For, indeed, as Sir Walter Besant has well said, the Saxon period, as concerns London, is the darkest of any. The city which grew up over the deserted Augusta, and flourished for 400 years, has entirely disappeared. Nothing is left of it at all, and the chief destroyer of this Saxon London was the great fire which swept the city from end to end in 1135. The second St. Paul's, however, had been burned down some fifty years before that, and at the time of the great fire of 1135 the third church, the famous "Old St. Paul's" of Plantagenet and Tudor days, was being raised, in truly Norman grandeur and spaciousness, in the place of its predecessors. It was destined to play a large part, sometimes grand, sometimes strangely ignoble in the life of London for 500 years. "What things have not been heard at Paul's cross?" It was the veritable center of Tudor London, and so of Tudor England, and in the latter days of this period it fell on evil times, they were only again typical of conditions everywhere.

Old St. Paul's was a huge building. Its tower and spire rose to a height of 320 feet, and, after the Reformation, its vast nave became the rendezvous of all London that had any business or no business to transact. There was, says one authority, a public thoroughfare through the transepts and across the church. Men tramped through, carrying baskets of meat or of bread, sacks of coal, bundles, bags, and parcels of all kinds. Hucksters and peddlers not only walked through, but lingered on their way to sell their wares. Servants stood and sat about a certain pillar to be hired; scribes sat about another pillar writing letters for those who required their services; clergymen in quest of a curacy or a vicarage gathered at another pillar. And so it went on until it was all swept away in the great fire of 1666.

It was nearly eight years before the ruins of Old St. Paul's were cleared from the site, but, meanwhile, Wren had been instructed "to contrive a fabric of moderate bulk, but of good proportion; a convenient quire, with a vestibule and porticoes, and a dome conspicuous above the houses." And so Wren contrived. The first stone

of the new church was laid on June 21, 1675, by Christopher Wren and his lodge of Freemasons, and the last stone, the highest on the top of the lantern, was laid by the architect's son thirty-five years later. "Thus," writes the antiquarian, Timbs, "the whole edifice was finished in thirty-five years; under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one master-mason, Mr. Thomas Strong; and while one bishop, Dr. Henry Compton, occupied the see."

Notes and Comments

THE world has been hearing a tremendous amount lately of the pens used in signing public documents. Now famous pens, in moderation, may have their place in the museums of the world, but years ago that amazing humorist, "C. G. C.," warned the world against a too great lack of discrimination. It all came of a visit he paid to St. Michael's Mount, when—but let him tell the story in his own inimitable way:

"For there I saw, within a frame,
The pen—O heavens! the pen—
With which a Duke had sign'd his name,
And other gentlemen.

"Great amongst geese," I faltered
"Is she who grew that quill?"
And Deathless Bird, unalter'd
Is mine opinion still."

To be sure "C. G. C." goes on to admit that

"I think there possibly might be,
E'en greater geese than thou."

But, of course, such things are matters of opinion.

SOMEBODY has noticed, and reported the discovery, that gates are becoming more and more rare in the United States, and that American children of today are poorer than their parents because they have no gates to swing on. The change has been gradual, but it is easily observable that in the development of suburban and country neighborhoods the use of fences to separate one yard from another is steadily diminishing. Granting that it used to be fun to swing on the gate, it might fairly be argued that the discontinuance of fences is a pleasant symbol of friendly neighborhood relations, and that the League of Nations is, after all, simply a movement to obviate the suspicious necessity of each nation surrounding itself with a fence.

MUCH as one has heard about guns of one kind and another, during the last few years, perhaps nothing else has been so odd and picturesque as the report of a traveler in a little known part of China that the tribesmen use flintlock and matchlock guns so heavy that it takes two men to carry them. Such weapons as these are almost contemporary with the first use of gunpowder in Europe; like some of the ancient specimens still to be seen in western museums, the guns are about eight feet long, and cannot be fired without a support, so that one man must hold the weapon while the other discharges it. The guns have probably descended without much change from one generation of owners to another, for the tribesmen have inhabited an inaccessible part of China for an unknown number of centuries, where geographical position and warlike character have combined to keep them in complete independence of successive Chinese governments.

DISCUSSING novels and novelists in a letter to a friend, Vincente Blasco Ibañez, the now world-famous Spanish author, remarks that almost invariably things most praised by the readers of a novel were not realized as of the same importance by the author when writing it, and are recognized only when pointed out to him afterward. It is not unlikely that a majority of novelists would agree with this opinion, as might also a majority of painters, sculptors, and musicians. The most impressive example, perhaps, of such critical discovery is Walter Pater's description of La Gioconda, for it is difficult to believe that Leonardo da Vinci, putting the picture on canvas, regarded it as "expressive of what in the ways of a thousand years men had come to desire." Author or artist produces something that those who read or see it interpret often to the creator's astonishment.

THE report from Indianapolis, Indiana, that there has been a decrease in the number of arrests in the State since the dry law went into effect, last year, adds just one more piece of evidence to the already overwhelming mass that has been furnished from all over the United States, and elsewhere, to the effect that prohibition does exercise an almost incalculable benefit upon any community, be it village or nation, that adopts it. In the face of such testimony, scattered reports from certain places that the citizens have voted wet are seen for what they really are, simply bubbles bursting on the surface of a great, sunlit ocean.

NATURALLY enough, just at present, a book has been written to recall the internationalism of Richard Cobden, the English parliamentarian whose views, seventy years ago, were much like those of modern leaders of thought. Letters now published for the first time show him working for the reduction of armaments, a new system of international arbitration, the abolition of the right of "capture at sea" of merchant vessels and cargoes, and other details of his belief that men should organize for common benefit and the elimination of war. Yet in his time Cobden was accused of standing for a "vague cosmopolitan idealism."

THE extraordinary mass of proposed medical legislation which has been presented before the legislatures of the various states of the American Union this past winter should serve to prove, if other indications were lacking, that the medical forces in the United States are wider awake today than ever before in their efforts to have enacted compulsory legislation favoring themselves. The fact that such legislation has largely failed of passage simply emphasizes the value of watchfulness, emphatic protest, and organized opposition, and should be no excuse for any letting up in these activities, as it is practically certain that the medical autocracy will not let up for an instant in its attempted advance, as long as it thinks there remains the faintest hope of its success.